

Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, January 17, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
U. Brewer & Co.	1,999.93	100		
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	27 1/2	28
Hana	1,750,000	100		
Haw. Agric. Co.	1,000,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100		
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20		
Honolulu	2,000,000	20		
Kahuku	2,000,000	20		
Kamalo Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,250,000	20		
Kihel Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	20		
Kona	1,500,000	20		
Kona Sugar Co.	1,500,000	20		
Maunaloa S. Co., Assn.	400,000	100		
Maui	1,750,000	100		
McBryde S. Co., Ltd.	822,500	20		
Maui	1,650,000	20		
Nahiku Sugar Co., A.	2,000,000	20		
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100		
Onomae	1,000,000	20		
Ookala	500,000	20		
Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd.	812,500	20		
Oloa	2,500,000	20		
Oloa Plant. Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Papa	500,000	100		
Pioneer	2,000,000	100		
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100		
Waialua	2,000,000	100		
Waikiki	700,000	100		
Waipahoehoe	222,000	100		
Waimea	125,000	100		
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
Wilder-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100		
Hon. Ry. Tr. & Ld. Co.	250,000	100		
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	100		
Mutual Telephone Co.	150,000	10		
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.		100		
Haw. Govt. 6 per cent.		100		
Haw. Govt. 7 per cent.		100		
Haw. Govt. 8 per cent.		100		
Haw. Govt. 9 per cent.		100		
Haw. Govt. 10 per cent.		100		
Haw. Govt. 11 per cent.		100		
Haw. Govt. 12 per cent.		100		
Haw. Govt. 13 per cent.		100		
Haw. Govt. 14 per cent.		100		
Haw. Govt. 15 per cent.		100		
Haw. Govt. 16 per cent.		100		
Haw. Govt. 17 per cent.		100		
Haw. Govt. 18 per cent.		100		
Haw. Govt. 19 per cent.		100		
Haw. Govt. 20 per cent.		100		

Session Sales—Morning Session—Five Oahu, \$155; 5 Oahu, \$156; 37 Kihel, paid up, \$16. Afternoon session—Ten Oahu, \$17.25.

New Charts of Alaskan Coast.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 6.—The local station of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is tabulating data obtained during the past season's work in the Behring Sea and the Alaskan coast, and the first charts from the survey are expected from Washington in the course of six weeks.

Captain John Pratt, in charge of the work, states that there is a portion of the information which will not, on account of lack of time, be given out in the charts. Engraving and other processes of preparing maps will consume too much time for all the charts to be back here by the opening of spring navigation. However, this information will be given by the office to transportation companies and masters of vessels plying on the Alaskan coast, in the form of blue prints, which, while as accurate as fully prepared charts and containing the same information, require but a short time in preparation.

Masters of vessels of the Nome and St. Michael fleet in consequence will have the data concerning the coast and Behring Sea next spring. These new charts convey a vast amount of information which was hitherto unknown, and corrects many errors in the old charts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The tug Blocom and Millen Griffith were at work yesterday trying to get the battleship Wisconsin back to her old position near the Union Iron Works. During the high wind Thursday evening the Wisconsin drifted from her position, dragging her moorings with her and bringing up between the rolling mills and Hunter's Point, a distance of nearly two miles. It is said that the battleship was only stopped by striking the mud bottom.

A NEW CODE OF LAND LAWS

Hermann at Work With Delegate Wilcox.

DOLE'S APPOINTEES TO BE KEPT IN

Bonding Privilege May Be Extended to Hilo and Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Commissioner of Public Lands Binger Hermann, one of the most careful members of the administration, who knows the land laws of Hawaii as well as any official of the Government there, will lay the ground plan for a new system of land legislation for the Territory. This will be done not as an act of supererogation but with the intent of aiding in reconstruction, at the earnest request of Delegate Wilcox. That there is no man in the United States better qualified to act with the Hawaiians in the reconstruction of the land system is acknowledged, for since his incumbency of the land office there has been the most complete satisfaction with his decisions and of him the President of the United States says: "I can go to sleep without any care as to how the land office is being conducted, for I know Hermann is doing better than I could myself."

The manner in which Hermann was brought into the matter indicates the character of the man. Among the many plans for the Legislature during its first session none have been so much discussed among the Independents, according to Wilcox, as new land legislation. This, however, is not in the province of the Legislature entirely, for while Congress re-enacted the laws of the republic it is in the province of that body alone to make new ones. This will not be possible before the next session and so the delegate has decided that any bill which will be proposed for consideration at that time will be one which has been carefully prepared. In a conversation with Mr. Hermann on the subject that official gave his immediate approval of the general plan of reorganization and proffered his help to frame such legislation as will be most valuable to the islands.

In a general way the result of the informal conference between Hermann and Wilcox was to indicate that they have the same fundamental plan in mind, and that that is the same one as has been advocated by the Advertiser. The principle which will underlie any bill which they may frame, according to the outlook, will be the encouragement of the small owner and the speedy settlement of the large tracts which are now held under leases. In other words it is the aim of the delegate to have the lands of the Territory placed in the same general category as those of the public domain here. It is, however, appreciated that there cannot be applied to the lands of the islands the same terms which have been found to be advisable here. The first change in the proposed bill from the plan followed here will be in the size of the homestead tracts. While in this country there are given to settlers 160 acres, it is the opinion of Hermann that the best results will follow the reduction of the size of the tract to twenty acres there. It is more than likely, too, that there will be a restriction of the rights to settle upon lands, the homestead privilege being given only to citizens of the group. In the opinion of some here that is a local matter and they will not make objection to whatever may be deemed proper by the delegate.

There will not be a gift of the land according to the present idea, but a graduated installment plan of payment for the lands. It is also proposed to have in the bill such a clause as will compel the settler to take up his residence upon the land and at once begin his improvement of it. Thus it is hoped that there will be from the first such an increase in the farm or ranch ownership that the increased values will result in large additions to the tax lists and the immediate development of the islands from the standpoint of agriculture.

One point which will be insisted upon in the bill by the Public Lands or Territories committee will be the complete surveying of the lands and the running of new subdivision lines. Instead of following the paths through the mountains the lines will be as those in this country, straight, following some established meridian, and the township divisions now recognized here are to be introduced so that in the future, should county organizations be thought necessary, there will be no trouble in making them. The general Government will not be recognized in the plan but there will be an assimilation of the plans of the land system with some further modifications to fit the needs of the community.

Even with the expert aid of Commissioner Hermann, Delegate Wilcox will not introduce his bill without having as great harmony among the people as is possible. During the rest of the session he will endeavor to carry on his investigations and formulate his measure, fortifying himself with facts and figures here. Then upon his return he will lay his proposed bill before the people of the islands and ask for criticism and advice. In this way he hopes to have his measure in such shape when introduced there will be no substantial objection to it, and consequently there will be no excuse for delay in action by Congress.

The feature which will offer the greatest trouble is that relating to the system of leases under which so much cane land is held and also the means to be taken for the preservation of the estates now under cultivation. While there is no disposition manifested to hamper the industry, there is trouble ahead for any bill which will seem to favor the large estates as against the homemaker, the settler who will develop the agricultural side of the islands and make a stable population.

LEGISLATURE MAY BE CONSERVATIVE

Bob Wilcox Taking Advice to Let Dole's Nominations be Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—"Hawaiian self-government is on trial." This is the way Delegate Wilcox is greeted when he discusses the prospects of legislation on the islands with the friends of the Territory here, and the result will be, the delegates of that party faithful to his chief, that there will be a most conservative course followed. The most convincing argument that could be offered is that quoted, and that it has had its effect can be readily perceived in the course of a conversation with Wilcox. One of the members of Congress who has done much in the way of trying to influence the Delegate to counsel moderation on the part of his party associates admitted his purpose to be the straightening of the path before the dominant faction.

It may be predicted with some degree of certainty that almost every nominee of Governor Dole will be confirmed in office. If there is any exception there will be given a formal and sufficient reason for the opposition by the independent. This much has been decided by the leaders according to information received here, and that this course will make friends for the Delegate here may be the cause for the change of policy over what has been outlined. Governor Dole has no one in his Council who may be associated with formal charges and the result will be in all probability that not more than one objection will be made to the confirmation of the men now holding appointive offices.

There is a feeling according to information here that there is more than a desire for the good of the Territory on the part of the enemies of the Governor, in the attempt to force combinations between the Independents and the Republicans as represented by the Territorial Committee. In other words, it is the belief that the anti-administration party would go to any length to place the Governor in a bad light here, to cause any embarrassment in his administration, but the Independents see that they would be pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the anti-administration party would gain from any kind of concerted action.

It is the opinion of Wilcox that the action of the Independents as to the City government proposals will be the result of a caucus which will be held before the convening of the Legislature. This proposal, if carried out, will be framed a charter by the Independents themselves, and they will use their majority to push it through after turning it over and arguing it with their leaders. Mr. Wilcox does not anticipate that there will be any radical action taken during this session of the Legislature, for the reason that the conservative men, like Kalanikaula, will predominate the councils of the party.

CHINESE RIGHTS IN THIS GROUP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—"While I cannot officially take any cognizance of the action of the Treasury officials in ruling that the Chinese who have gone to Hawaii are not now citizens of the United States, I will do all that lies in my power unofficially, and am convinced that when the question comes before the United States Supreme Court that it will be decided properly."

Minister Wu Ting Fang, the accomplished representative here of the Chinese Government, thus outlined his position on the matter of the status of Chinese who had citizenship before annexation. The Minister went on to explain that since the Chinese in question had become citizens of another country he would have no standing at the State Department should he go to make any representations in their behalf. The point was raised that such was their status that the only man who could appeal for them diplomatically would be a Minister of Hawaii, as they, the former Chinese who had been recognized as citizens of both the Kingdom and Republic, could not have any claims upon the country of their birth which they left voluntarily.

This opinion is held here by members of Congress who do not agree with the ruling of the Treasury. Those holding this opinion say that they cannot see how country can be taken away from any man, and to refuse to allow citizenship to the Chinese who had citizenship in Hawaii would be to compel them to remain citizens in the land of their birth for that had been forfeited.

The course which it is hoped here by the Chinese officials is this: That some individual Chinese who was a citizen of Hawaii prior to annexation shall take action in the local United States courts, which in the event of a decision against the Chinese would grant an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. This would give an opportunity for the adjudication of the case before the highest body in the country and would leave nothing undone in the way of adjustment of the matter. Should action be taken at once through the urgency of the case during the next sitting of the Supreme Court.

The Chinese Minister has a grievance which he is working upon with the officials of the Treasury Department. This lies in the refusal of the Collector at Honolulu to further recognize the certificates of illness of the proposed-to-return Chinese, who are thus delayed and may not make the trip within the original limits allowed. He said that up to a few months ago the certificates of illness were always accepted and thus relief was given to the Chinese who could not return when they originally planned. This matter is now under advisement, as are so many matters which affect the status of the Chinese in Hawaii.

Minister Wu has more than enough to do at this time, for not only is he much occupied during the course of the settlement of Chinese affairs at Peking but he has more and more cases of alleged discrimination against the better class of Chinese to see to daily. One recent case which gave some amusement to the officials of the State Department, was that of a would-be student who applied for admission at San Francisco. The student was, according to the statements, examined carefully at the office of the Inspector, and his progress in his studies looked into. After the examination he was denied admission on the ground that he could not be a student, as he did not speak the English language. This was considered all the more absurd, as the professor reason for sending the young man here was to have him educated in English for a mercantile life.

At another time a Chinese merchant landed at San Francisco with a bill of exchange for \$1,000. He said that his coming was for the purpose of going into business. When there seemed to be reason for the belief that he would be refused the privilege of landing, the bank on which the exchange was drawn sent a representative who told the Inspector that the money was ready for the draft whenever it was wanted. Even this was not enough to establish any rights in the premises, for the would-be merchant was refused the right to gather his profits from his countrymen and Americans mixed, and must try and win fortune from his own people alone and in his own country.

Minister Wu insists that the present operations of the exclusion laws are such as to throw into this country only the dregs of the Chinese population, for it is only the highlanders and unscrupulous coolies, the very classes for whose detriment the laws were passed, who will resort to the methods which secure admission. Thus the good people of the Chinese, the merchants and the students, are constantly turned back while the borders are passed by many of the class whose presence is a menace to the workmen of this country. The fact that Congressman Kahn of California will at once introduce the bill to re-enact the Chinese Exclusion Act, which has been passed by the United States Senate, and there is a chance that he may endeavor to secure some amendments in the line of his present belief.

HAYWOOD READY FOR BUSINESS

Treasury Officials Glad to Confer With Him About Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—William Haywood, former Consul General and Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Hawaii, now an attorney representing the commercial bodies of Hawaii, has arrived in the city and is making his home with his father-in-law, Judge Jere M. Wilson, until he has established his own home. Mr. Haywood early called to pay his respects to the President and officials of the departments, his acquaintance being of long standing. When interviewed here, Haywood declared with intention to have anything to do with politics, and said that he knew nothing about the proposed contest of the seat of Delegate Wilcox.

The arrival of Mr. Haywood has been welcome to the officials of the Treasury Department, especially as there has been no one heretofore to whom any one who was in doubt could apply for authentic information as to the needs of the islands. This is especially true in the matters of navigation and customs regulations. Knowing all about the matters, by question by reason of long association with them in his capacity as Consul General, he is regarded by Treasury officials as particularly fitted to look out for the needs and requirements of the new Territory where there will be many constantly changing regulations.

Mr. Haywood will not discuss his mission in detail, only saying that his duty is to safeguard the interests of the business community. He will open an office for the practice of law at once, and will go before the courts in the interests of his clients, the Hawaiian commercial bodies, whenever necessary.

THE BONDING PRIVILEGE HERE

Honolulu and Hilo May Have Equality With Other Ports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Perkins today introduced a measure which will be of most welcome import to the business community of the Hawaiian Islands. Since the operation of the American customs laws there has been a stoppage of the working on the bonding privilege of the ports of Honolulu and Hilo, the full powers of ports of immediate transportation. Under this law it will be possible that there may be imported from other countries into Hawaii goods which may be sent through the other ports of the United States and which will pay their duties in the port of destination rather than in the port of entry. There is strong probability that the law will pass.

FOR PAPA'S SAUNTERING

Hot Causeway Is Being Prepared.

AT KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH

The Aged Tahitian Firewalker Says None Dare Follow Him.

UNDER the fire-marked walls of the Kaumakapili church, upon ground still bearing the signs of the great conflagration which scarcely a year ago rid Honolulu of her foulest spot, when the bubonic plague held the city in its grasp, preparations are going on for the ordeal of the aged Tahitian, Papa Ito, who is to walk over white-hot lava stones on Saturday night.

All day yesterday curious people flocked to the scene of the prophesied marvel, anxious to see what was being done toward making things ready for the great feat.

Little groups of citizens stood around an open pit and exchanged ideas and theories on the subject of fire-walking until the sun sank low in the heavens and it was too dark for them to see anything more.

Would the Tahitian, about whom so much had been said and printed, really walk upon the white-heated stones as he had promised, and as it was said he had done many times before? If he were really able to do what he said, how was it that he did it, and by what power did he control the flames and forbid the fire to do him harm?

Would anyone dare to follow him over the fire-laid lava stones? Would the local haole aspirant in things occult dare to do what he had promised, and follow in Papa Ito's burning footsteps? All these questions and a great many more the people asked themselves and each other through the day.

A high fence is being erected on a lot in front of the ruins of Kaumakapili Church in the form of a square. In the middle of this square a large hole has been dug, thirty feet long by fifteen feet wide, and three or four feet in depth. Laborers were busy carting away the earth which had been excavated, while others were working on the outer fence, and also upon a guard rail which is to be placed around the bed of fire, twenty feet away from the causeway of scorching stones, so that people will not be crowded upon the fire and suffer injury. A great quantity of straw wood, which has been obtained with considerable difficulty and at some expense, will first be placed in the prepared pit, heaped up high. Then the lava stones will be placed upon the wood and the fire will be started.

Although the exhibition is not to take place until 8 o'clock in the evening, the fire will be started about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, and many people will be there all the afternoon to watch the progress of the fire and to see the pyromaniac burning wood and heat-absorbing stones, fuel in and become level, and in a condition to be stepped upon by the feet of Papa Ito.

When asked concerning certain persons walking over the heated stones after he had gone through the ordeal himself, Papa Ito said that he was about sixty-five years of age, and that he had spent something like thirty years of hard study and training to fit him for the ordeal, and that if others thought that they could accomplish the feat in a moment, they must be very, very wise.

"No white man can do this," he said, "he would be immediately burned up on stepping upon the stones, and his clothing would be consumed at once. If a piece of paper is placed upon my shoulder as I pass over the hot stones it would be suddenly withered, so intense is the heat."

Wearing only a white robe and armed only with a ti leaf, Papa Ito will walk over the living fire unharmed and defy any man to follow him.

E. H. Edwards, a former resident of Mauritius, who is now living in Honolulu, witnessed there a similar exhibition to that Papa Ito proposes to give. Mr. Edwards said yesterday:

"Shortly after my arrival in Mauritius I saw a notice in the local papers informing the public that special trains would be run on a given date—the 4th of January, if I remember rightly—to Rose Hill, on the occasion of the walking through the fire."

"Curiosity prompted me to avail myself of an opportunity of witnessing this performance, of which I had recently heard so much; so on the day fixed I took to Rose Hill."

"On arriving at the station I found a motley crowd—composed principally of Indians. In all good nature, men, women and children hustled each other, laughing, chatting and full of badinage. As they all appeared to be bound in one direction, I naturally concluded that by following in their wake I should eventually arrive at the spot where the feat of 'walking through the fire' was to be witnessed."

"In a very short time I was not only a follower, but being followed—for I found myself a unit in a surging mass of humanity. In about half an hour I emerged into a large open space, around which had been erected merry-go-rounds, swings and temporary booths, in which cakes, sweets and non-intoxicants were being offered for sale—a perfect representation of a country fair. As these had no attraction for me I made towards a place where the largest crowd appeared to be collecting. In course of time, managing to elbow my way through, I reached the innermost circle, though not to stay for long. Immediately in front of me was a hole about fifteen feet wide, forty feet long and two feet deep. In the hole had been put a layer of charcoal about one foot in depth. This had been lighted sometime previous to my arrival, and was now a living mass of fire. Although standing some fifteen feet away from the edge the heat was so great that I was glad to take shelter behind the burliest figure I could find, several rows in the rear."

"In time a loud beating of tom-toms was heard. This appeared to be the signal for the killing of several goats, whose decapitated carcasses were dragged with great solemnity round the pit. Meantime the tom-tom heaters drew nearer, and as they drew divided, the first thing I saw was a huge chatty or vase full of flowers. This was being carried on the head by a man attired in most fantastic garb, who walked with slow and measured step in front of the heaters. On arriving at the pit he moved to one end, the tom-tom heaters to the other. Then there was a dead silence for about a minute, after which the tom-toms were again brought into play, and erect, with the vase of flowers still on his head, the man moved into the burning pit, and, in time of the goats' steaming, without moving a muscle of his face, walked to the farther end. He then stepped out of the pit, turned round, and stood steady as a statue. But there was more to follow. Again the sound of the tom-toms was heard, and over and above their noise floated discordant cries, yells and shrieks. These emanated from four men, bearded in mud from the top-most hair of the head to the soles of the feet. As they were being pushed roughly forward by those surrounding them, their bodies were twisted and their spirits groaned, as though in mortal agony. The tom-tom heaters in this contorted position shook their heads, danced, and their bodies assumed the most grotesque contortions, while the whole crowd shouted as if pandemonium were keeping high holiday."

"However, on their arrival at the pit a spell appeared to fall on the assembly—a dead silence prevailed. Abruptly the four men entered the pit, and, as leisurely as when walking on ordinary soil, passed to the opposite side, there to stand silent and erect in juxtaposition to him who had first gone through the fiery ordeal."

"Not wishing to lose my train, I did not wait to see the denouement of this peculiar rite. I heard from a fellow passenger on my way home that the four men who were driven through the fire were new hands, and that, previous to their bodies being besmeared with dirt, the priests belonging to their craft had dipped them seven times in a river that flows near by—thus to render them impervious to fire—while the man who carried the vase of flowers was an old-stager."

"This ceremony of 'walking through the fire' is performed annually in Mauritius, the participants being Hindoos."

SETTLEMENT NOT IN SIGHT

More Perplexities in the Pending Deal With the Chinese.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Communications are again clouding the Chinese situation. A dispatch has been received from Minister Conger confirming the report of the failure of the Chinese envoys to sign the preliminary agreement had by the powers. The indemnity question is causing the authorities concern and the agitation felt in European chancelleries over the Russo-Chinese agreement regarding Manchuria has communicated itself to officials here.

Minister Conger will try to induce the Chinese envoys to accept promptly the preliminary demands of the powers and begin the negotiations for a permanent treaty. The State Department has addressed inquiries to the powers as to the method to be pursued to reach a speedy and effective disposition of the claims for indemnity. Europe will be allowed to deal with the Russo-Chinese Government, the United States not entering for the present at least into the discussion or impugning Russia's purpose to evacuate Manchuria. At the same time the authorities think it advisable for the protection of American interests to keep advised of Russia's conduct and it is now watched with the keenest interest with which every act of Germany and Great Britain is scrutinized.

It is understood that the next Cabinet meeting will consider the Chinese question, especially with relation to the indemnity, and it is expected that this Government will finally recommend that the matter be left to the Hague court of arbitration.

WILHELMINA'S WEDDING.

Funeral Baked Meats Will Furnish Forth the Wedding Tables.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from The Hague says:

It is learned from a trustworthy, though unofficial source, that there will be no postponement of the royal marriage on account of the death of Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

It has been decided that the Queen shall wear full mourning for three weeks only and the Queen Dowager for four weeks instead of six, so that the period of mourning will be over before the date fixed for the wedding, which will take place on February 7th, as will also the festivities.

Arrived in Leaking Condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The schooner E. F. Wilcox, after forty-five days from San Marcos Island with a cargo of tons of gypsum, arrived yesterday in a leaking condition. On November 23th she was put into the water at San Marcos and took on a double crew for the purpose of manning the pumps, which had to be worked constantly. The leakage amounted to eight inches an hour during the trip.

NEWS OF WORLD.

Meat King Armour Is Dead in Chicago.

BOER SITUATION IS CRITICAL NOW

Krueger To Visit United States— Britain Calls For Troops For Cape Town.

Chinese Forced to Cannibalism in Shansi Province—Bryan in Kansas City.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Phillip Danforth Armour, philanthropist, financier and multi-millionaire head of the vast commercial establishment that bears his name, died at his home, 2115 Prairie avenue, at 5:45 o'clock this evening. A muscular affection of the heart known as myocarditis was the immediate cause of death. He had been slowly recovering from pneumonia that for three weeks had threatened his life. At 9 o'clock this morning his heart gave way under the strain of his recent illness, his pulse running up to 104. That was the beginning of the end.

Mr. Armour was surrounded by his family when he died. Those at his bedside, besides his physician and nurses, were his wife, Mrs. Philip D. Armour, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour and the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus. The millionaire retained consciousness until within an hour of his death.

During the day he had realized that death was near. To those around him he had said: "I know I am very sick, and am ready for death when it comes." Soon after luncheon, and just before the physician forbade his talking more, Mr. Armour in feeble tones said that he would like to hear the Lord's prayer read. One of the trained nurses who had been attending him drew a chair to the bedside and slowly read from the Bible the prayer for which the dying man had asked. It was read sentence by sentence and each was repeated by Mr. Armour. When the "Amen" had been repeated by him he sank back on the pillow and closed his eyes restfully. It was the last word the great financier spoke, except feeble farewells to his family a little later.

Estimates of Armour's own estate run from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000. This, of course, does not include the \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 owned by the young members of the family. For years every enterprise he was interested in has been making immense profits. His holdings of stock have all advanced largely during the last three years.

Referring to Mr. Armour's fortune, the Chicago Chronicle tomorrow will say: "Mr. Armour's wealth is a subject that may never be accurately known. It is estimated to be not less than \$30,000,000, and by some is said to exceed \$50,000,000. The combined wealth of the Chicago Armours is fixed at \$90,000,000. In one sense the total is the wealth of Philip D. Armour, but just how much has been carried in his own name and how much in the name of his sons is unknown. He has not been a borrower. He has always been able to pay cash for his purchases, and he has never asked a customer to discount a bill. In his great wealth deals he has always had ready cash. In times of panic he has shown vast resources in spot cash. In 1898, when a run was made upon the banks of Chicago and the credit of the city and the fate of the exposition was hanging in the balance, Philip D. Armour bought half a million dollars of gold in Europe and offered help to the big institutions of the city from his cash resources in Chicago. With a business of \$100,000,000 a year in the packing department alone, a grain business of half that amount and practically the owner of a great railway system, the estimates of his wealth at the utmost figure appear modest instead of exaggerated."

KRUEGER TO VISIT AMERICA.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—It is almost certainly decided that Mr. Krueger will go to America in February, probably accompanied by W. T. Stead, who will make a ringing campaign in behalf of stopping the war. A correspondent saw Mr. Stead just before he left for Paris in company with John E. Milford, who bore an invitation from prominent New Yorkers to Mr. Krueger to visit America. While in Paris they will see the leaders of the arbitration movement in Europe and decide definitely on plans. Mr. Stead said: "The time has come for President Krueger to play his trump card and boldly declare his intention to visit President McKinley in order to plead with him the cause of the independence of the South African republics. Mr. Krueger is looked at askance in Germany and Austria because he is the President of a republic, but he thinks this will not be regarded by the President of the greatest republic in the world."

"He does not believe the American Government is indifferent to the war the Boers are waging against the British monarchy. If he goes to America he will go as a President to visit a President. He will probably arrive in New York in the middle of February. The state of his health is not regarded as likely to deter him from crossing the Atlantic. He had believed the voyage would take a fortnight, and is much pleased to hear he could make it in seven days."

"His movements somewhat depend upon the health of the czar, who is now quite well and had intended to return to St. Petersburg on January 23, but the influenza has broken out on the Neva, and it is a dangerous malady for those just recovering from typhoid. The czar will probably go to Tsarskoe Selo. If President Krueger went to Russia he would have a superb reception, and at every station in Germany between the Dutch and Russian frontiers he would receive ovations."

CALL FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—This morning's news from Cape Town is again unfavorable. Martial law has been proclaimed at Maitland, and would have been proclaimed in other districts but that the Cabinet meeting called Saturday was unable to agree as to its advisability.

The vagueness of the information concerning the movements and position of the invaders has sent a tremor over the colonists and Cape Town calls loudly for strong reinforcements from England on the ground that the greater part of Lord Kitchener's available force is employed in protecting the lines of communication and the Rand mines, the latter extending for a distance of fifty miles. It is asserted by one Cape Town correspondent that unless the forces in Cape Colony are increased, a most undesirable state of affairs may result, as the success in arms of the invaders, however slight, might be a signal for a Dutch rising. As it is, many British residents have had to leave the Dutch villages near Cape Town.

VATICAN FAVORS BOER CAUSE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A cable to the Sun from London says: "It is reported from Rome that the delay in the recognition of the English position by the Pope was due to the exception taken by the Vatican Department of State to certain references to the war in South Africa in an address which it was proposed to present to his holiness. It is certain that the feeling among the British Catholic colony in Rome is bitter at the strong pro-Boer sentiment which actuates the Vatican."

SITUATION IN SHANSI.

TACOMA, Jan. 6.—Oriental news received today by the steamer Tacoma to the effect that a crisis is imminent in Shansi, where cannibalism is being practiced to provide relief against famine. Food has been so scarce, especially in Shansi province, that the inhabitants have had to resort to eating tree leaves and roots. In the hill districts rice is now had to eating strangers who appear in the neighborhood. A number of natives have thus been cut up and eaten. In obedience to the Empress Dowager's recent edict the granaries of Shansi have been opened, but owing to the dishonesty of previous granary officials there is only a small reserve of rice and wheat, and it cannot last longer than February 1.

Large portions of Shansi and Honan provinces also suffered from drought this year, making it impossible to replenish the food stores for some time. Sufferings throughout Shansi are the most horrible, that province having experienced famine and drought for four consecutive seasons. To make matters worse, the Empress Dowager, the court and 20,000 refugees have come into Shansi and must be provided for. Food is now so scarce that even the visiting court officials are affected.

Foodstuffs are scarce in Peking, and Prince Ching has requested all Manchurian officials in the neighboring provinces to contribute to a fund for purchasing rice for the people of Peking.

HITCH IN PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A cable to the Sun from Peking, dated January 5th, says: "The Empress Dowager is already sick of her bargain with the powers as contained in the note of the foreign Ministers preliminary to the settlement of the details of peace, and has been rebuffing Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, the Chinese peace envoys, with telegrams and orders for the past two days. She has told the Commissioners that they must not sign the preliminary agreement until it has been amended or modified. She objects to the portions of the note which demand the raising of the Taku forts, the establishment of permanent foreign military posts between Peking and the sea, and of the legation guards at Peking and the prohibition of further importation of arms into China."

MAY ENTER THE YANG-TSE.

SHANGHAI, January 6.—It is reported from Sianfu that the Empress Dowager has ordered General Feng Tse Tsai, commander in the province of Yun Nan, to proceed with his army to the Yangtze Valley, and from that section to move northward. His force is said to consist of 15,000 men, armed with modern weapons.

Count von Waldersee, it is asserted, has arranged with Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang that the allied troops are not to operate in the prefectures of Shun-tse, Huang Ping and Taming, in the province of Chi-li.

TSI AN SEEKS SECLUSION.

SEATTLE, Jan. 4.—The Empress Dowager Tsi An is determined not to return to Peking, but to take up residence in a more secluded portion of the Chinese empire, according to mail advices received here. The Universal Gazette, in a recent issue, stated that the Empress Dowager has ordered a certain vicerey to select for her a new place of residence, somewhat remote from the capital. Vicerey Kwai of Szechuen is said to be the emissary, although this statement is not confirmed.

CAPTURE OF INSURGENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The following dispatch was received from the Navy Department this afternoon from Admiral Remey:

"MANILA, Jan. 4.—Bureau of Navigation, Washington: An attack on the morning of the 3d by the Fourth Infantry, marines and navy, Cavite Viejo, resulted in the capture of one lieutenant, one lieutenant, five captains, one lieutenant, forty-eight private insurgents and four lancers."

SAILED FOR TAHITI.

The steamer Australia sailed January 7 from San Francisco for Tahiti, carrying a large cargo of freight, including much lumber. There were thirty passengers for Tahiti, one of them being John D. Doty, the American Vice Consul at Tahiti, who has also been appointed agent for the Australia.

DUBOIS AGAIN SENATOR.

Former Senator Fred T. Dubois of Boise, Idaho, was nominated by joint caucus at 3 o'clock on the morning of January 7 for United States Senator from Idaho.

HEAT OUT OF AN INCREASE OF HIS PENSION.

A Mexican War veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I am reminded that as a soldier in Mexico in '47 and '48 I contracted Mexican diarrhoea and this remedy has kept me from getting an increase in my pension, for on every renewal a dose of it restores me." It is unequalled as a quick cure for diarrhoea and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Heuser, Smith & Co., Ltd.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

McKINLEY TO ATTEND NEPHEW'S FUNERAL.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 5.—President and Mrs. McKinley are expected here Thursday evening to attend the funeral of James Saxton Barber, their nephew, who died in Hongkong of typhoid fever while on duty as paymaster in the navy. The body reached San Francisco on the transport Grant and is expected here tomorrow.

BYRON VISITS KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 6.—William J. Bryan passed through Kansas City tonight on his way home from Galveston, Tex.

Speaking of his paper, the Commoner, he said the first issue would be out about January 20. He feels that his newspaper enterprise will be a great success. He said that subscriptions were received from thirty-three states and territories within a week after he announced his intention of publishing the Commoner.

Mr. Bryan was accompanied by his son.

KINYOUN BEFORE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature at Sacramento is to be asked to pass a joint resolution requesting President McKinley to relieve Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, United States Quarantine Officer at San Francisco, from their service on the Pacific Coast. The resolution was placed in the hands of Senator Cutler and was offered to the Senate several days ago. The Senator says that he has discussed the matter very fully and that he is convinced that the resolution will be adopted.

SHERMAN REACHES FRISCO.

The transport Sherman reached San Francisco on January 6th with her state-rooms unroofed and her hold partially filled with water as the result of a 24-hour battle with a typhoon near San Bernardino Straits. She carried a large number of sick and disabled soldiers, and the bodies of twelve soldiers who had died in the Philippines. Six deaths occurred on board while the steamer was en route.

TAKES WASHINGTON COAL TO HAWAII.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 7.—The American bark Agate cleared today for Eleale, Hawaii, with a cargo of coal. The Agate is the first vessel to carry coal from Tacoma to that port, and the second vessel to sail there from the Sound. The Agate's trip to Eleale is somewhat of an experiment, the owners of the vessel hoping by landing Washington coal there direct to obtain the added profits that have been going to the steamboat owners.

SUGAR WAR IN DOUBT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Officials of the American Sugar Refining Company and of Arbuckle Bros. refused today to confirm or deny dispatches from Chicago to the effect that the war between the two corporations is about to be ended. At the offices of Arbuckle Bros. no one was willing to talk concerning the report. An official of the American Sugar Refining Company said the company would inform the public at the proper time whether the war would be settled or not.

CANAL BILL BEFORE SENATE.

Senator Morgan presented part 4 of the report of the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals on the project of an isthmian waterway at Washington on January 7. It was chiefly interesting in being a reaffirmation that the House bill pending in the Senate providing for the construction of the Nicaragua canal "furnished the true, safe and honorable method of dealing with the rights, powers and duties in connection with an isthmian canal." The report says that there is no reason for further delay, but that the pending bill should be passed or abandoned.

TO SIGN JOINT NOTE.

The report that the Chinese court has instructed the Chinese peace envoys to sign the joint note of the powers is confirmed at Peking under date of January 7. The note referred to the objections of the southern powers, which are the same as the court have. Prince Ching, however, informed the court that it was too late, and a reply from the court is expected shortly.

ELECTION AT MANILA.

The first municipal election at Manila was held successfully at Baguio, Province of Benguet, Saturday, January 7. The Japanese took part in the election. The Filipinos in Manila have been enjoying recently a novel experience, in the holding of free, open political meetings.

GEARY ACT EXTENDED.

Representative Kahn's Chinese exclusion bill as introduced in Washington January 7th, extends the Geary act for five years from June 30, 1902, and provides several amendments, the only important changes being a provision giving the United States or accused Chinese the right of appeal from the decision of the United States Commissioner.

CAPE TOWN FEARS BOERS.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 5.—The heads of firms here are hastily organizing their staffs into companies of the City Guards, independent of the colonial defense.

An emergency meeting of the Cabinet was convened at noon today after long consultation between the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milne, and Premier Sir Gordon Sprigg. An important announcement is expected.

PAYNE FOR THE NEXT CABINET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee, vice chairman of the Republican national committee, was at the Auditorium Annex tonight. When asked as to the probability of his becoming Postmaster General in McKinley's second Cabinet, he said: "It is understood in Washington, I believe, that there will be no changes in the Cabinet except one. Attorney General Griggs means to resign."

Payne said in addition: "If there is filibustering by Pettigrew & Co. against the army bill, it will compel a second session, that is all. The army bill is necessary. The ship subsidy bill is by no means relegated to the rear. The subsidy bill, everybody knows, must give place to the appropriation bills and the army bill. They are paramount. But because they are put first it is no sign that the subsidy bill is relegated to the rear."

RUSSIA WOULD OBJECT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—Discussing the alleged project of an exchange of German East Africa for Cyprus, the Russian press says: "Under existing treaties the other powers must be consulted about Cyprus, and Russia would never consent to Germany securing such a foothold in the Near East."

GAMEWELL WAS HERE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The British Ambassador has communicated to the Secretary of State a dispatch recently received by him from the Marquis of Lansdowne commending the gallant conduct of certain Americans who distinguished themselves during the attacks on the legation quarter in Peking. The text of the dispatch follows:

"My Lord—With reference to my preceding dispatch of this day's date, I have the pleasure to inform you that Sir C. MacDonald has brought to my notice the conduct of certain Americans who distinguished themselves during the attacks on the legation quarter, and who gave valuable assistance, both to him personally and to the defense in general."

"Sir Claude mentions the names of the Rev. F. D. Gamewell of the American Methodist Mission and Herbert Squiers, secretary of the United States legation. He states that the Rev. F. D. Gamewell carried out to my notice the defenses of the British legation, and that these defenses have excited the admiration of the officers of various nationalities who have since inspected them. I request that you will bring the names of the two gentlemen to the favorable notice of the United States Government and express the appreciation felt by Her Majesty's Government of their eminent services. I am, etc., 'LANSDOWNE.'"

CHAPELLE ON PHILIPPINES.

PEKING, Dec. 5.—That the Philippine war is to be the subject of an exhaustive report by Archbishop Chapelle, papal delegate to the islands, to the Pope, is the belief of Mons. Paul Bressi, secretary of the French Jesuits in Manila, who is here in Peking.

Father Bressi is in possession of a personal letter from Archbishop Chapelle. In his talk with Minister Conger a few days ago he referred to the correspondence of the papal delegate, and after seeing the letter Minister Conger requested a copy, that he might forward it to Washington. "I gave Minister Conger a copy of the letter, because I know exactly the feelings of the Archbishop on the present situation of the Philippines and the Government of the United States," said Father Bressi, "and I am certain he will not regard it as a breach of personal or clerical confidence."

"In his letter to me Archbishop Chapelle says as much. He will urge the Pope to send a special envoy to Washington for the sole purpose of securing a change of policy in the Philippines. It must be remembered that while the Archbishop is like a father to the Filipino people, he is strongly opposed to the exercise of too much clemency toward the rebels. He feels that the rebellion is not understood that he would see inaugurated a rule of blood and iron. Not at all. He is an apostle of the God of mercy, and would be happy did all men live in love and harmony with each other. But he feels that to go on as the Philippines is not the work of men having the best interests of the Filipino people at heart. He feels that a large majority of the natives who are at present bearing arms against American authority do so through fear of Aguinaldo and the other leaders more than because of a hatred for the United States or a feeling that American rule is oppressive."

GREAT SHIPS FOR BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The British Admiralty has decided to build two battleships which are intended to be the largest in the world. The distinction of having the largest warships has hitherto been held by Italy, with the Lepanto and her sister ship, the Italia, which weigh 3,500 tons. The projected large warships, to be respectively named the Queen and the Prince of Wales, will be 2,000 tons heavier than the Italian ships mentioned, each having the displacement of 18,000 tons, which is heavier than America's biggest armor-clad vessel.

SUFFRAGE BILL RECOMMITTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The House today had another spirited struggle over the Olmstead resolution to investigate the abridgement of the suffrage in certain Southern States with a view to reapportionment upon the actual basis of suffrage. It was finally referred to the census committee, where the question is to be decided as to go on originally. Some of the Republican leaders were not in sympathy with the resolution. Olmstead tried to get Hopkins to agree that the committee would consider the resolution within a week, but the chairman of the census committee declined to make any pledge to that effect. The debate upon the resolution was marked by exceeding frankness. Some of the Southern members avowed that the attempt to enfranchise the negro had been a lamentable failure, and the action of certain States in legally eliminating the blacks as factors at the polls, they said, was in the interest of civilization and progress. After the resolution had been disposed of, the reapportionment bill was taken up. An attempt to agree upon a time for the final vote on the bill failed, although the general opinion is that the debate will conclude early next week.

RECOMMENDS MANY PROMOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be brigadier generals in the volunteer army: Colonel Samuel M. White, 7th Cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel James H. Campbell, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers; Major Charles Burd, quartermaster, United States Army.

Navy—Commander J. J. Hunker to be captain; Lieutenant Commander C. K. Curtis to be commander; Lieutenant J. G. Quimby to be a lieutenant commander; Surgeon W. A. McClurg to be a medical inspector; First Lieutenant H. G. Davis to be a captain in the marine corps.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants, Marine Corps—L. M. Hardin, R. M. Curtis, H. C. Snyder, O. H. Raak, J. S. Turill, G. H. Mather, H. L. Roosevelt, J. A. Halladay, M. Babb and H. C. Roelinger.

UNITED STATES AND VENEZUELA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It is said by the State Department officials that no orders have been sent to Minister Lozano at Caracas, Venezuela, complaining the use of United States marines in the existing difficulties over the rival asphalt company concessions. The department is making a careful inquiry into the controversy, and if the results warrant such action, representation on the subject will be made to the Venezuelan government, with a view to securing an immediate settlement of the matter.

OLDEST SENATOR DEAD.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 6.—Ex-United States Senator James W. Bradbury died at his home in this city this morning, aged 88 years and 1 month. Bradbury was the oldest living ex-Senator. He was born in Portsmouth, Maine, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in the famous class of 1823. Among his colleagues were Henry W. Longfellow, Julian B. Lewis, Horatio Bridge, Jonathan Cilley, Nathaniel Hawthorne, John B. Aldrich and George B. Cheever.

ORPHANS MET A DREADFUL FATE

Scores Burned or Hurt in a Rochester Asylum Fire.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The Rochester Orphan Asylum burned shortly after midnight. Over twenty inmates were killed, and over fifty injured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 8.—At noon the identified dead by the Orphan Asylum fire had reached thirty-six children, one nurse and a cook.

The scenes about the building while the fire was at its height were heart-rending in the extreme. Crazed women were running about trying to find out whether certain little ones had been taken from the building in safety, while others were looking for their friends. All who were rescued had nothing on but their nightclothes. Policemen, citizens and firemen united in the work of rescue. Four little children had been forgotten on the fourth floor until a woman screamed out that they had been left behind. Instantly a dozen volunteers started for the stairway. Two were allowed to go to the rescue, and in a moment, it seemed ages, they returned with the babies in their arms. A cheer went up from the crowd which was hushed as the children were seen to be unconscious. They were removed to the house of a neighbor across the street. About thirty children were carried into the house of Herman Behn, a shoe merchant across the street from Hibel Park, and as fast as the ambulances arrived the children were removed. Every few minutes a victim would be reported dead.

Miss Comelleux, one of the attendants, was rescued from a third story window by a fireman. When part way down the ladder, the fireman slipped and fell to the ground. Both were terribly injured, though they will recover.

There were 109 children in the asylum at the time, and a corps of about thirty nurses and attendants. Sixteen of the dead are at the city morgue, several are at the hospitals, and some were left at the home of Mr. Behn. The injured consist mostly of children who were more or less overcome by smoke. It is impossible to get the names of the injured at this time.

The hospital building was entirely destroyed, and the main building damaged, entailing a total loss of about \$20,000.

The buildings were heated by steam, and the fire was caused by an explosion of the engine boiler.

THE BACILLUS AND THE LION.

"I am no more afraid of a boiled bacillus than I am of a well-cooked lion," says Dr. Alexander Hill, master of Downing College, and vice-chancellor of Cambridge.

Now the authorities affirm that out of 800,000 babies born annually in England and Wales, probably not more than one in twenty lives out his natural life; and the writer thinks that estimate is too high.

All the rest die—bar the few accidentally killed—from preventable diseases, such as measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, influenza, consumption, etc., a long and dreary list; all the maladies on it having a family likeness and all arising from and propagated by germs. It is likely that one-third of the cows have tuberculosis, and, of course, people drink the disease in the milk.

It really does look as though it would be a good idea to boil the bacillus—as early in his career as possible. If necessary, we might cook the lions later on; they are comparatively harmless anyway.

"To sum the matter up," says another man-with-eyes-in-his-head, "I have noticed that among the preventable diseases the greater number are due to mistakes in eating and drinking."

Which brings to us the little story that John K. Orthwein tells. "About three and a half years ago," he goes on to relate, "I was in the South Brisbane Fire Brigade service. At that time I contracted dyspepsia—a sharp and positive form of it, with the pains and penalties I had often read of but never realized before."

"It lasted four months, and might have stuck to me for as many years, but for one thing. My appetite disappeared altogether. I got constant colic, and my attempts to eat were miserable spectacles for my friends to witness and worse still as experiences for me. I used to belch up a sour, acid fluid, and life was hardly worth the price of it."

"My comrades in the brigade knew the bad form I was in, and one after another, they told me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. They were nearly all in the habit of using it for anything that ailed them, and were sure it would set me to rights."

"Anything to get out of this, I said, and the Syrup without delay. The first bottle did splendid work, and when I had finished the third my digestive arrangements were sound as a gold sovereign, and have been ever since. I can eat whatever comes my way and catch no more colds. I still owe to Mother Seigel's Syrup. No wonder it is popular all over Australia."

"I am no longer in the brigade, but live at Hubert street, Woolloomooloo, South Brisbane, Queensland, where I shall be pleased to see anybody who wishes further details of my case."—John K. Orthwein, Oct. 7th, 1899.

Quarter of a Million Sick.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—It is estimated that there are 250,000 cases of grip, bronchitis and pneumonia in the city. Not only the city hospitals but private institutions are full to overflowing and physicians in many instances are finding it difficult to make their rounds.

It has been remarked that while the character of the malady are the same as in former years, the disease has assumed a catarrhal tendency which is new.

SPECIAL SALE

No. 2

Five o'clock Teas

Half Price

Brass, copper and nickel plated, with improved wood alcohol burners. Just what you want for heating water quickly. Ornamental and useful. PRICES ARE CUT IN HALF, and all marked in plain figures.

See the display in our front corner window. The sale is

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY...

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W.W. Dimond & Co.

Importers of.....
CROCKERY,
GLASS AND HOUSE
FURNISHING GOODS,
Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King Street,
HONOLULU.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds. It is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Cures Rheumatism. Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BOTTLED BY THE LANCET AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co., Ltd.
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimae Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Puna Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

QUET DAY IN COURT

Consuelo Owners Sued For \$3000.

MANY DEMURRERS FILED

C. K. Towt Asks \$12,000 of the Kona Sugar Company for Damages.

When the brigantine Consuelo reaches the port of Mahukona, her master will find Chief Deputy United States Marshal E. R. Hendry awaiting him ready to serve process against the vessel. The libel proceedings are the outcome of salvage money claimed by Robert R. Hind, living at Kohala, and owner of the steamer Upolu.

It seems that the Consuelo was lying in port at Mahukona on November 15, 1900, when a severe storm broke over the vessel, and she became endangered to such a degree that she was abandoned by her officers and crew, and all sought safety on shore. Then one Frazier, who acted as agent for the Consuelo, requested the captain of the Upolu to assist the brigantine and prevent her being driven ashore. The Upolu went at once to the scene and, making fast to the vessel, towed her out to sea and saved her from being wrecked.

The Consuelo is of 270 tons net register and is of great value, being appraised at \$3,000, and in addition had on board a valuable cargo.

For the service the owner of the Upolu claims the sum of \$5,000 and asks that the Consuelo may be condemned and sold to pay the amount demanded.

Judge Estee ordered that the papers be served at once, and the first hearing to take place on February 25 in this City at 10 o'clock.

TOWT SUES SUGAR COMPANY.

C. K. Towt has filed a suit in the Circuit Court against the Kona Sugar Company, Limited, asking for \$12,000 damages. In his complaint Towt states that some time before February 15, 1900, the Kona Sugar Company through its manager entered into an agreement with him to set aside 100 acres of plantation land for his benefit, and upon this he expected to plant cane and deliver it to the plantation for grinding, receiving a certain percentage to be determined by the price of sugar upon the market.

The plantation was also to furnish machinery at the rate of \$1 per acre, and every acre, fertilizer at half price, to do the planting, and to take the cane off the hands of the planter. Towt avers that the plantation people have not fulfilled any part of their agreement, although he has gone to a great deal of expense, and carry out his part. By reason of this, Towt feels that he has suffered damage to the extent of the sum named.

SCHOONER TWILIGHT REPAIRED.

In pursuance with an order made in the United States District Court on December 21, 1898, Thomas J. Clarke, John F. Hurland and F. E. Rinehart have examined the schooner Twilight and reported that the vessel was in an unseaworthy condition. The Court immediately ordered that the necessary repairs be made. These were at once made, and yesterday the Twilight was allowed to proceed upon her intended voyage upon payment in full of all costs of review, report and judgment.

NOTES OF THE COURTS.

A motion to amend bill of exceptions in the case of Rose A. Miner vs. F. L. Miner was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Harry C. Silliman, attorney for the plaintiff. The motion will be heard today before the First Circuit Judge.

In the estate of Katie Ellen Sims, deceased, the First Circuit Judge yesterday ordered that the costs of court deposited by Mary A. Sims be returned to her by the clerk of the court, and that the administrator be required to make the necessary deposit at once with the clerk.

In the case of Harvey R. Fitzhugh vs. Joseph H. Hines, the plaintiff's case that the bill presented by him is true and the defendant's answer is not true. The plaintiff claims that they can substantiate their statement.

The First Circuit Judge received a communication yesterday under date of January 11, from Judge William C. Hathorn of Honolulu, saying that he was dissatisfied by reason of being an assessor and collector, and would therefore be unable to try the case of one Makahala for non-payment of personal and car tax for 1900. The First Circuit Judge sent Judge A. C. McHenry, the District Judge of Wailuku, to hear the case.

In the case of Nellie A. Cook vs. Hollister Dress Company, Limited, the defendant, by its attorney Lorin Andrews, denies each and every allegation contained in the original complaint. They then demand that the complaint be dismissed with costs.

In the case of Wong Kwai vs. Lithuanian a motion to set a day for trial has been filed with the Circuit Court and will be presented to the presiding judge at chambers on Thursday, January 17, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The defendants in the case of Jone Chong Chau vs. New Zealand Insurance Company, a foreign corporation, have filed a demurrer in the Circuit Court, claiming that the case be dismissed with costs.

Yesterday was the last day of Circuit Court sessions for the February term. In consequence of this, Deputy Sheriff Albert McBurn has been very busy.

NO STOP SALE OF STIMULANTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Favorable action was taken today by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the resolution previously introduced by Senator Lodge declaring for the enactment of laws prohibiting the sale of opium and intoxicating liquors to the aboriginal and uncivilized peoples of all countries and the resolution was passed by the Senate. The committee had before it petitions signed by numerous individuals and associations from twenty-five States, which were presented by the Reform Bureau. That bureau has received the following letter from ex-President Harrison on the subject:

January 1, 1901.—Rev. W. F. Crafts, Washington, My Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 28th and in reply I beg to say that I have made it a rule not to sign petitions of appeal to members of Congress for legislation. I have expressed myself upon the subject in a public address in the paragraph to which your letter refers. It does seem

to me as if the Christian nations of the world ought to be able to make their contact with the weaker peoples of the earth beneficent and not destructive, and I give to your efforts to secure helpful legislation my warmest sympathy.

Very truly,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.
It was claimed that one of the petitions presented represented 10,000,000 people. It was not in support of the Lodge resolution specifically, nor the United States alone, but asks that the Governments that have twice united in the treaties of 1890 and 1899 in protecting the natives of Africa against intoxicants to take further action separately and together so as to protect all uncivilized races, as recommended by the President. The petition is to be withdrawn and carried by a deputation to all the prominent governments of the world after Congress adjourns.

ADMIRAL KAUTZ RETIRES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Navy Department has issued orders detaching Rear Admiral Kautz from his post as commander in chief of the Pacific station, to take effect January 28. Admiral Kautz's retirement takes place soon afterward. He will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Casey, commander of the Philadelphia navy yard. Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner has been detached from the command of the Port Royal station and will succeed Rear Admiral Casey.

The Navy Department today issued the expected order announcing the retirement of Rear Admiral Kautz, to take effect January 29.

SHE TOOK HER OWN LIFE

It took the jury in the Miamoto case just fifteen minutes yesterday afternoon to reach a verdict of suicide.

The sensational testimony expected did not materialize, although the jury are of the opinion that if the truth were known the cause leading up to the death of the Japanese woman would be interesting.

It was impossible to get any of the witnesses to give evidence that would throw any light on the reason why the deed was committed, and in each instance the testimony was given on the same lines, showing that the witnesses were carefully prepared for the examination.

Each one testified that there had never been any trouble between the man and wife, and during the afternoon it developed that the Japanese named Uchida, who had testified on the night previous and had denied that he knew that the woman had taken poison, was fully aware of that fact.

Dr. Sam Kobayashi was the first witness called and to the questions propounded to him he replied that it was his opinion that the woman came to her death by taking insect powder.

He said that he was called to the house between 5 and 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3rd of January and found the woman was very ill, but did not think that she was in a serious condition.

He made an ante-mortem examination and later the woman confessed to him that she had taken two spoonfuls of buhach powder in the presence of her husband, father-in-law and the Japanese, Uchida. She would not tell why she had committed the rash act. Dr. Shorey was the next witness called and he claimed that he had made a thorough microscopic examination of the powder found in the can and it was his belief that it was not the true buhach powder, but rather a commercial substitute, prepared from leaves and stems and some vegetable fibre, and should not be sold under the name of "buhach."

A Japanese woman named Singi said that she had lived in the next room to the dead woman for some time and had never seen any evidence of trouble between the husband and wife.

She claimed that she did not know that poison had been taken and could not be made to say anything further.

The inquest was rested at this point and soon after the jury returned a verdict as follows: "That the said Miamoto, at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, came to her death at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1901, from poisoning by taking a certain poison, to-wit, insect powder manufactured by the Western Chemical Company of Chicago, with intent to commit suicide."

AMERICAN COMES INTO PORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The Hawaiian-American Steamship Company's new steamship American arrived from New York yesterday. She is a duplicate of the Californian, built by the Union Iron Works, and seems to be equally as good a vessel as the one now under charter to the government. The American left New York sixty-six days ago, and called at St. Lucas for coal. Her next stop was at Colon, and from there she came on to San Francisco without stop. "We had a splendid trip all the way around until we struck the Farallones," said Captain Macdonald yesterday. "I thought I was off Cape Hatteras again. It blew a hurricane and carried away a few ventilators and smashed a few skylights, but the damage does not amount to a row of pins."

The American will go from here to Puget Sound, where she will load for Honolulu. From Honolulu she will go to Hilo, and load sugar for New York and will then come back to San Francisco.

WORK ON BRITISH YACHTS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Denny Brothers are increasing the precautions to prevent anything leaking out regarding the construction of the Shamrock II. No great progress appears to have been made so far, though a dredger is engaged clearing a channel outside the yard twenty-two by six feet.

There is much interest in yachting circles over L. C. Currie's challenge for the Seawhaka cup. He is as determined as Sir Thomas Lipton to leave no stone unturned which could aid his success. He is building no less than three boats, one at Harley & Mead's, Cowes, and the others at Stevens' yard, Southampton. A fourth boat may be built, so that by next July Currie hopes to have the very best boat England can produce for the contest.

WORK ON DEFENDER DELAYED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 5.—A consignment of steel angles, upon which work on the new cup defender has been greatly delayed, arrived today from Philadelphia, Pa. The work of fastening the keel is progressing rapidly. Work was begun today on the steel mast for the new boat.

TS MECCA S HAWAII

Mystic Shrine Making Ready To Come.

HONORS FOR THE ISLANDS

A Temple To Be Instituted in This City by Imperial Potentate Reed.

In the Fraternal Record of Washington, D. C., appears the following concerning the proposed pilgrimage to Hawaii of the Mystic Shrine:

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 24.—On the 25th of February, 1901, a special train will pull out of the train shed in this city, the destination of which will not be reached until the Pacific Coast is sighted. It will cross the great West by one route and return by another, and all the way there will be at least two cars in the train bearing the label of "Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad," thus giving prominence to the starting point—Grand Rapids.

This special train will be that chartered for the Honolulu pilgrimage of Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shrine, Lou B. Winsor, of Reed City, and his escort, Saladin Temple, of Grand Rapids. Since the granting of a dispensation by the Imperial Council for the formation of a new temple of the Mystic Shrine in that newly acquired garden spot of Uncle Sam's domain, Hawaii, the resident nobles of Honolulu have perfected their organization and have requested the honor of having the Imperial Potentate institute the new temple in person, which he has consented to do, granting Saladin Temple the distinguished honor of acting as his escort.

The following committee has charge of the details of the trip: Nobles Geo. F. Sinclair, Charles E. Fink, Thomas W. Strahan, Joseph C. Herkner, Lucien E. Wood, John A. Wolcott and Charles B. Quigley. They have worked diligently to obtain the best that could be procured in the way of accommodations, both en route and returning, with the result that they have arranged the itinerary for a five weeks' outing such as has never before been equaled in the history of the Mystic Shrine or any other order. They have gotten up, had published and distributed over the whole Shrinedom, a handsome booklet containing, besides full information concerning the pilgrimage, a large number of beautiful engravings of points of interest along the routes to be traversed, including scenes in the Hawaiian Islands and descriptions of the towns and people. An important part of the book is several pages devoted to the city of Grand Rapids, where the great pilgrimage starts, with views of its factories, business blocks, and streets, parks and resorts, together with a necessarily brief but comprehensive historical sketch of the Furniture City, showing its growth and progress of fifty years. Five thousand of these handsome booklets have been sent broadcast over the whole country, and Grand Rapids, and descriptions of the Temple, will be given more prominence thereby than through any other means yet attempted.

The pilgrimage, as finally arranged, covers a distance of 11,324 miles of travel—7,124 by rail and 4,200 by water. A special train of solid vestibule sleepers, with dining cars attached, has been chartered from Grand Rapids to San Francisco, running through without change. The train, as it leaves Grand Rapids, will be composed of two combination coaches, which will be fitted up as the commissary department of the train, and two or three Pullmans. The commissary cars will be stocked for the entire trip in this city, and all Nobles joining the pilgrimage will have free access to them. The "Imperial Special," as the train will be called, will proceed direct from this city to Chicago, where other Pullmans will be added to accommodate the Nobles who join the party in that city. The accommodations of the special are limited strictly to 160 persons, and the personnel of the party will be confined exclusively to Shriners and their ladies. Meals will be served a la carte. The cost for the round trip has been secured at \$150, which will cover all expenses, except meals en route from Chicago to the Coast and return, and hotels wherever necessary.

It is the intention of the Imperial Potentate, to inspect, officially, together with his imperial escort, all of the temples enroute. During the short sojourn in Chicago an caravan will be under the protecting wing of Medina Temple. The next stop will be at Des Moines, Iowa, where the infant Za-ga-Zig Temple has promised "to do something." Malla Temple, of St. Joseph, Mo., will next greet the imperial travelers. Abdallah Temple, of Leavenworth, Kans., will have a chance to pay homage to his imperial majesty and escort. At Kansas City Ararat Temple will be inspected. Here the Imperial Council will meet next June, and the Ararat Nobles will have an opportunity to practice on the imperial pilgrims for a few hours. There will be no other stops until the special reaches Dallas, Tex. Here the caravans will rest and be entertained on Hella Temple's oasis. There will be a long jump from Dallas to Phoenix, Ariz., where the sojourners will be the guests of El Zaribah Temple, another oasis where true Western hospitality abounds. Next the caravan will be tied up at Los Angeles, Cal., where there will be a rest of a day or two, as Malla Temple has spoken for two days to show the imperialists numerous points of interest. From Los Angeles the journey will be direct to San Francisco, where the party will be received by Islam Temple with its Golden Gate wide open.

At San Francisco the ocean pilgrimage begins. The elegant steamship Sonoma, of the Oceanic Steamship Company's line, has been secured for the trip to Honolulu. The Shriners will own the ship. There will be no steerage passengers. They will have access to all parts of the floating palace, save those occupied by the officers and crew while on duty, at any and all times of the day and night. A program of entertainment will be arranged for the evenings during the ocean voyage, in which the ladies will take an active part. While on the island entertainments of all kinds will be the order. The new temple will be instituted in the crater of an extinct volcano to which it is said the ascent is still but.

On the return trip the imperial party will be royally entertained by Islam Temple, of San Francisco, and then the homeward journey will begin by rail by the Northern route. The first oasis reached will be that of Alkader Temple, at Portland, Ore. Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane will be visited in the order named, where the nobility of the great State of Washington will extend the glad hand and do other things. Helena, Mont., will next extend greeting through Algeria Temple, and El Zazel Temple, of Fargo, will be waiting to fall over themselves to honor the Imperial Potentate and his escort. Minneapolis and St. Paul are preparing to "blow" themselves when the caravans reach their oasis, and will take a couple of days to do it. Then comes the trip back to Chicago, where Medina Temple is going to try to outdo the others. Next the train starts for Grand Rapids, the end of the journey, completing the greatest pilgrimage ever undertaken by any order in the history of secret societies.

The "Imperial Special" will be the very best in every way possible to procure, and representatives of the different railway lines over which the train will travel will accompany the party and personally look after the comfort of the Nobles and their ladies en route. C. L. Lockwood, of the Grand Rapids and Indiana; A. W. Noyes, of the Chicago Great Western; C. B. Dean, of the Great Northern, and Percy Charlton, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, are the quartet under whose special guidance the imperial sojourners will be placed.

Has Visited Hawaii.

Mrs. Maria Freeman Gray of San Francisco, Cal., is visiting her friends, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hartwell of 206 Walnut street, for a few days. She is well known on the Pacific coast as a leader in the anti-imperialist agitation, a prominent member of the peace society and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She makes her home with her two sons, who have large business interests on the Coast. Mrs. Gray has visited Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands and thinks we made a great mistake in annexing the latter. Her native place is New Salem, in Franklin county, where she is now making her headquarters during a long visit in the east.—Springfield Republican.

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THE MOTHER'S FAVORITE.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

MOODY'S SUCCESSOR.

Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, of London, who has accepted a call to continue the Moody work in this country, says modestly that he intends to follow in Mr. Moody's footsteps, not to fill his place. No man could do that.

Track for the Rapid Transit Company is being laid on Hotel street from the river through the burned district.

Women are seldom hermits, but the story is told of two women, mother and daughter, who lived in Akron, O., a life of seclusion. For sixteen years no neighbor dared knock their door and they never wandered beyond the limits of their yard.

SCROFULA

is "bad blood." A little break of the skin becomes a sore; you come to have a good many perhaps. There are other manifestations of scrofula. This is the plain one.

There is a germ to be killed. You kill it with vital force. What is that? It's the power that life has. Full life is strong; scant life is weak.

Take Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil, to cultivate life. Abounding life is, perhaps, the cure of all diseases.

We'll send you a little to try if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

PRAISES HAWAII.

Rev. John Cook Says This Is the Home for the Negroes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The Rev. John Henry Cook, a colored preacher of Mississippi, who recently went to Hawaii to inspect the sugar plantations and the opportunities there offered to negro laborers, returned by the Zealandia today. He says he is much pleased with the outlook, and the companion who went with him remained at Kohala and began work on a plantation. Cook says he will advise the people of his race to emigrate to Hawaii and he will accompany them. He says the advantages Hawaii offers over any of the Southern States are higher wages, shorter hours of labor, and no extremes of heat and cold. In addition he says the quarters provided free by plantations are better on the average than the negroes are able to provide for themselves in Mississippi. Then there are free medical attendance and other advantages, which make the real wages much larger than the apparent ones. There is a good system of free schools and an absence of race antagonism. He is enthusiastic regarding the outlook for the negro in Hawaii.

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OUR \$4.50 SHOES

... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...

Are just the right kind of SHOES for

RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

THEY ARE IN BOX CALF.

... AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN. ...

MANUFACTURERS

SHOE COMPANY

Form No. 1156.

CABLE MESSAGE

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	NO. OF WORDS	FROM
15 Che	Ln	O		Paris, France

RECEIVED at 67 WEST VAN BUREN ST.

"Michtove,"

Detroit-Chicago, U. S. A.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at

Paris Exposition, over all the World.

WILTSIE F. WOLFE

Expert in the Department of Heating and Ventilation for the Commissioner General of the U. S.

to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

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HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO

The Only

One in

Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, a very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets

For music sheets; finest piano finish.

The ever welcome.....

Reclining Chair

with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

Rugs

A full line at the lowest prices in town.

Portiere Divans

BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

Furniture Coverings

Trimmings to match.

Uholstering.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

J. Hopp & Co

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

J. Hopp & Co.—J. HOPP & CO

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

P

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : JANUARY 18, 1901.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.

Here is something from the Bulletin which everybody ought to read for the purposes of comparison:

Is the "good government" following doing anything to increase the number of educated, thoughtful farmers or are recent importations of a class whose franchise can be bought? Are the mercantile or commercial organizations doing anything to induce citizens of the mainland to come to Hawaii to do business with the other capital than Honolulu and readiness to work? They are not and they make no denial of it. The young clerk, the mechanic, the American farmer, is told without ceasing that the market is crowded and openings few.

The Bulletin, in a special issue, has lately assumed the duty of replying to the letters received by the Chamber of Commerce from mainland farmers, mechanics and others, and we invite the public, herewith, to note its manner of encouraging them:

F. A. KENNEDY, Danielson, Conn., asks: 1. What are the prospects for young men having a common school education, and some knowledge of farming and bookkeeping, of making a livelihood on the islands? 2. Could a young man, without financial backing or friends, succeed in any of the outdoor industries better than at home in the States? 3. Would he have a better chance with a limited capital of, say, \$500? Ans. 1. One would need to be a thorough farmer, with capacity of adapting his experience to different soils and climates from those to which he has been used, and with the capital of \$500, unless it were strictly a young man's resources, would be of no use in Hawaii. Then it could be invested in Hawaiian securities almost as well in San Francisco as in Honolulu.

If "the young clerk, the mechanic, the American farmer are told without ceasing that the market is crowded and openings few," then the Bulletin is doing most of the telling. No one else has the job. That journal demands to know what is doing to increase the number of "educated, thoughtful farmers" and then proceeds to scare them away by talking about the need of having "capital of thousands" to succeed (at farming) in the Hawaiian Islands—a proposition which will make the members of the Wahaiwa colony and some hundreds of industrious Portuguese smile. In the teeth of that the Bulletin goes on to inquire if the mercantile and commercial organizations are doing anything (more shame to them) to induce citizens of the mainland to come to Hawaii "to try their fortunes with no other capital than honesty and readiness to work?" That is to say, while nobody can do anything here without "thousands" this reckless and purblind government is neglecting to invite people here who have no capital but their good intentions. "The young clerk, the mechanic, the American" are not encouraged to come even where the individual has \$500. The Bulletin stops in the foam of its indignation over the narrow-minded policy of Government to tell this would-be investor that if he wants to buy Hawaiian securities with his \$500 he might as well save himself the trouble of coming here and make the deal in San Francisco.

The Bulletin is keen for the white laborer and farmer on its editorial page and in its column of advice it discourages their coming while abusing the Government for its alleged policy of keeping them away. Observe this helping hand paragraph:

Geo. B. HAMMOND, Cedar Rapids, Nebraska: "The feasibility of obtaining American or white labor to perform agricultural work on the sugar plantations is a question that has been much discussed from time out of mind. It may be put down as a debatable question. Asiatics, Portuguese and Hawaiians have in the past formed the bulk of such labor. Although the climate is milder than in almost any of the fields in the States in summer, yet there is a peculiarity to it which few white laborers have been found to enjoy long. Germans have worked for years on plantations owned by their countrymen, yet the tendency of these and other whites has always been to seek other employment as soon as possible. Since Chinese immigration is prohibited under the laws of the United States, and contracts to labor abolished by the Act of Congress, the agricultural labor question is in a transition stage. White men who are capable of doing as over-seers, engineers, carpenters, blacksmiths, etc., on the plantations, but there is no great demand for such as in the case of common labor. The plantation carpenter work is of a cheap class, and Portuguese and Asiatics satisfy the planters. Agricultural laborers receive from \$18 to \$25 a month, and subsist on free board, medical attendance, fuel and water. Schemes of planting on shares, profit-sharing with laborers, etc., are in some vogue perhaps increasing, and something of the kind must probably be an essential so far as white labor is concerned if it ever succeeds in Honolulu there is much building going on, yet many carpenters are looking for work. A thorough mechanic, however, who brings enough money to hide a chance will, once he gets employment, be easily able to hold it. Wages of mechanics range, say, from \$2.50 to \$5 a day. Lying and house rent are higher here than in mainland cities.

For a paper which denounces the Government for not opening a white man's immigration bureau the Bulletin sets an example which is calculated to make the official blood run cold. Fancy how quickly that paper would demand the removal of the whole Territorial civil list if Mr. Dole and his advisers should send out such statements as the Bulletin issues weekly to its Chamber of Commerce correspondents.

Judge Humphreys proposes a "disloyalty" as his successor on the bench. At least he makes that play here. What suggestions if any have been sent to Washington the public will soon be in the way of finding out.

A — and his newspaper are soon perished. Ten cents for anyone who will supply the missing word.

THE POLICE FORCE.

One of the journals of the push is convinced that the police force needs reorganizing, first on the score of economy in numbers and second so that the smaller organization may be better paid. The real motive is, of course, one of political patronage and the ultimate control of the Grand Jury drawings; but leaving that aside we propose to address ourselves to the issue of whether a city of this size and character should try to get along with fewer police officers than it now has.

Honolulu contains about 40,000 inhabitants, but that is not a true basis of comparison with Eastern places of similar or even greater size. Being a place of spacious dooryards and magnificent distances it takes up about as much room as the mainland interior city of 100,000. This must be considered when it comes to apportioning the police to bears. Moreover it is a seaport where, in the busy season, five hundred sailors are sometimes ashore at night. These men need close watching. Finally the resident population is made up of widely separated races—Americans, Europeans, natives, Chinese, Japanese, Azores Portuguese, negroes and South Sea Islanders, and there is a floating Oriental population coming and going from the plantations. All these people call upon the police, some for protection, others for surveillance.

Again, the activities of the police are more extensive here than in usual mainland cities. We have an opium problem which does not cut much of a figure with the law in other parts of the United States; and the execution of the laws here against gambling requires, amidst the Oriental population, the special detail of a large number of policemen. Elsewhere gambling is let alone except in times of public excitement or when it is used as a source of blackmail. Here it is the goal of an active and continuous crusade.

For all these purposes about 100 policemen are hired; that is to say, fifty on a shift. At no time, it seems to us, should less than fifty policemen be available. True, one white man may be worth two of any other kind for police duty—speaking generally and not of the exception that proves the rule—but here in Honolulu it costs as much for one white man to live as two of any other color and he must be paid accordingly. We do not doubt that fifty white policemen would cost even more than 100 native Hawaiian policemen, so the plea of economy behind the reorganization of the force really amounts to nothing.

Of course, from the point of view of those who have been unable to control High Sheriff Brown and use the police and the Grand Jury for political ends, reorganization at any cost is desirable, and the sooner the better. But the masses of the people and all of the taxpayers who are not afflicted by the thirst of office, are content to let the police force stay as it is. We have an orderly and peaceful city and no more policemen than we need to keep it so, and as for the expense, it comes out of revenues provided by one of the lowest tax rates in the Union and those who pay the bills make no complaint.

Some weeks ago this journal announced that Pearl Harbor would be improved. The next day another morning paper denied the story and quoted a local Federal official to the effect that Pearl Harbor, owing to the high price of land along its shores, had no attractions for the Federal Government. As this issue of the Advertiser contains a Government advertisement asking for bids for the opening of Pearl Harbor, the questions raised may now be regarded as settled.

It is useless to say that if the Philippines come in as Territories there is no danger of their being erected into States. When a party in power is in dire need of more Senators and more electoral votes, it will admit any Territory it knows it can carry. Nevada, a mere rotten borough, came in that way and the Philippines might. The only safe way to deal with those Asiatic Islands is to give them a colonial status with a reasonable amount of home rule. As potential States they would be an element of weakness in the Union.

A contemporary says that property in Hawaii is assessed at full valuation while in cities where the tax rate is higher than here, the assessment is upon a mere percentage of the valuation. It will be news to those who have been fighting for years to equalize taxation in Hawaii that anything like full valuations have been assessed in Honolulu, particularly in the sphere of personal property. The truth is that taxes are less here than in almost any city of the mainland, it being a common remark of new residents that they were never before in a city where taxes were so low and so easy to bear.

Delegate Wilcox could not expose his receptive mind very long to the influences of Congressional life without learning a thing or two which his followers need to know. He now says that this journal was right when it said that if the native Legislature began a saturnalia of spoils, Congress would be likely to vest the local franchise with a property qualification. Delegate Wilcox has been plainly told in Congress that Hawaiian capacity for self-government is now on trial and as a result he has concluded to advise his friends in Legislative authority to keep in the middle of the road. He is anxious that they should confirm Gov. Dole's appointees with the possible exception of one. If the Hawaiians are wise enough to accept such good advice they will do a thing and times more for themselves than they possibly could by following the tortuous path they marked out during the campaign.

Hawaii used to have a body of sharpshooters that lost no chance to distinguish itself. If marksmen are left who take an interest in target tournaments they will do well to remember the Third National Bunker Shouting Festival, which is to meet at San Francisco July 14 to 15, 1901. There will be cash prizes of \$1,000 for proficiency in marksmanship and all sharpshooters are invited to compete.

PEARL HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

The United States War Department will open Pearl Harbor under the law which gives it control of the outlet of River and Harbor appropriations. Once the bar has been removed and a safe anchorage for vessels made, it will be in order for the Navy Department to get the assent of Congress for the purchase or condemnation of a site for a naval station. Whether this will be done or not remains to be seen, but the position of the port, as the strategic key to the North Pacific, would seem to make it imperative that there should be some place in this group for the docking and repair of war vessels and for their assembly into fleets.

Pearl Harbor is well located for such a purpose. A dockyard could be built near one of its deep channels so far from the sea as to be beyond the accurate range of a hostile fleet. Indeed, with forts at the entrance, an enemy's ships might be kept so far off that they could not drop shells half way up the harbor without elevating their guns to a degree that would, through the recoil after firing, damage the structure of the vessel. The failure of Admiral Sampson's bombardments during the Spanish war shows how easy it is for well-manned forts to protect property located behind them even within two or three miles. For the reasons cited the Navy Department has not seen fit to urge the building of a dock on Honolulu harbor close to the city, and the economical repair facilities of the Honolulu Iron Works. In time of peace it would be most desirable to have a drydock at this port; but in time of war the location would be a source of anxiety to the Government, and a means of the possible destruction of the dock, the Iron Works and the adjacent city. At least that, as we are told, is the argument of the naval men; so if we are to have a naval station at all, Pearl Harbor must afford the site.

In any effort which the Department may make to reach that end, Senators Morgan and Cullom, Representatives Hitt and Berry and others of influence in Congress may be depended upon to give their aid. Indeed, we anticipate that a naval appropriation for Pearl Harbor would be regarded, in both House and Senate, as a matter of course.

THE PARENT TRUST.

It is said that local firms which sell plumbing goods and are doing business in conformity with the law are unable to get supplies in San Francisco owing to the fact that the wholesale dealers there belong to the trust and will not sell to retailers outside of it.

If this is true the United States District Attorney at San Francisco has the same duty to perform which he carried out so well in the case of the coal combine and which was followed up to such advantage here by United States District Attorney Baird in the local fight against the plumbing trust. We are convinced that any Honolulu business house which is being bulldozed by the San Francisco combine could well afford to begin a Federal action there to recover three-fold damages, and that it would not appeal to the District Attorney in vain for the opening up of criminal proceedings.

The Advertiser desires to do all it can to protect local plumbers from the San Francisco bulldozers and if given evidence of the existence and activity of a plumbing trust there, it stands ready to put the facts where they will do Honolulu dealers the greatest amount of good.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

We are indebted to Mr. Galt for a fac-simile of the Hartford Courant of January 5, 1891, which is interesting in a wider sense than in its quality as a curio. The first page is taken up, in the main, by a poem on the Triumph of Democracy, which shows in the opening verses that the date upon which the nineteenth century began was as much in controversy as that which signalized the opening of the twentieth century. We quote:

Precisely 12 o'clock last night,
Collected your light for a fight;
Full many a calculating head
Has racked its brains, its ink has shed
To prove by metaphysics fine
A hundred means but ninety-nine.

Go on, ye scientific sages,
Collect your light for a more agree,
Perhaps as well as the vast amount
A century hence you'll learn to count.

But the poet was wrong; for a century thence the controversy was in full swing and will probably be resumed in a hundred years from now.

Politics ran high in the youth of the Courant and we find this mild apostrophe to the Democrats:

The Democrats all means prepare
From telling lies to aping prayer.
For Democrats can pray for evil;
Their gods are Frenchmen and the Devil;
While to the Union's outmost bounds,
The Jacobins' tocsin sounds,
Thieves, traitors, Irish renegades,
Scoundrelswags and desperadoes.

Virginia having taken a stand in national politics which did not please the Courant, its poet addresses that State in the following prophetic strain:

Proceed, great State, thy arts renew,
With double zeal thy course pursue,
Call on thy sister States to obey
And boldly grasp at sovereign sway.
Then panic-remember ere too late,
The tale of St. Domingo's fate,
Thou' Gabriel dies, a host remain,
Oppressed with slavery's galling chain,
And soon or late the hour will come,
Marked with Virginia's dreadful doom.

There was hoosian in Quay's future hailback in those good old days and the poet says some bad words about the state of things:

In Pennsylvania where McKean
Extends his mild and gentle reign,
Where birds of every name and feather,
Flock and at times get drunk together.

The remainder of the poem shows that, a century ago, journalism was controversial, politics deigned, hoosian rampant, demagogues busy and apprehensions that the republic would be overcome by the power of the Manhattan Bank, the ancient equivalent of Wall Street, held by the Democratic party.

NUUANU WAS VERY MOIST

Nine Inches of Rain in The Reservoir.

THE TOTAL FOR DECEMBER

Interesting Weather Report for Last Month Made by Prof. Lyons.

Weather Man Lyons, the Territorial Meteorologist, says more rain fell at the reservoir up Nuuanu valley during December than anywhere else on Oahu. While but 82-100 of an inch of moisture fell at Waipahu, Luakaha, in Nuuanu, had nearly ten inches. Of course it must be remembered that the reservoir is 850 feet above the sea and Waipahu is but 200. The following is the full report of Professor Lyons:

Temperature mean for the month, 71.6 F.; normal, 71.5; average daily maximum, 77.7; average daily minimum, 66.4; average daily range, 11.2; greatest daily range, 19 degrees; least daily range, 5 degrees; highest temperature, 82; lowest, 56.

Barometer average, 29.965; normal, 29.970 (corrected for gravity by -.001); highest, 30.13; lowest, 29.82; greatest twenty-four hour change, .08. For a winter month the pressure was very steady.

Relative humidity, 74.5; normal, 74.5; mean dew point, 63.5; normal, 63; average moisture, 6.45 grains to the cubic foot; normal, 6.32.

Rainfall, 1.67 inches; normal, 4.64; rain-record days, 12; normal, 15. Rain-fall at Luakaha, 9.19. The Artesian well level rose from 33.82 to 34.90 feet above mean sea level (i. e., about 5 inches). It is still 0.55 foot lower than on January 1, 1900.

Trade wind days, 23 (6 of N.-N.E.); normal number of trade wind days, 16; average force of wind, Beaufort scale, 1.7. Cloudiness, tenths of sky, 4.2; normal, 4.5.

The rainfall has been far below the normal for the month; as low as 50 per cent for the whole group, by a rough estimate. The only exceptions are Waimea and North Hamakua on Hawaii, and Makawao on Maui.

Average temperatures: Pepeeoke, Hilo District, elevation 100 feet, average maximum, 81.1; average minimum, 66.8; Waimea, Hawaii, 2,730 elevation, 73.5 and 61.5; Kohala, 555 elevation, 78.2 and 68.0; Kulaokahua, W. R. Case, 60 feet elevation, highest 81, lowest 56 degrees.

There was a slight earthquake at Waimea, Hawaii, on the 5th. Snow fell on Maunakea on the 30th and 31st, following the cold wave of a day earlier. The only snowfall of the season previous to this was in October. Lightning on Hawaii on the 21st; heavy swell on windward coast, on the 5th, 4th and 29th.

CURTIS J. LYONS, Meteorologist.

RAINFALL FOR DECEMBER, 1900.

Stations—	Elev. (Ft.)	Rain. (Inches)
Waiakea	50	5.65
Hilo (town)	100	5.06
Kauaia	1250	1.50
Pepeeoke	100	2.59
Hakalau	200	2.30
Honohina	...	3.08
Laupahoehoe	500	5.55
Ookala	400	2.73
Kukui	250	3.97
Kailua	750	2.50
Paahau (Moo)	250	3.71
Paahau (Greig)	1150	6.70
Honokaa (Muir)	425	7.61
Honokaa (Rickard)	1600	...
Kukuihaele	700	8.52
Awini Ranch	1100	4.29
Kailua	200	1.45
Kohala (Parsonage)	550	...
Kohala (Mission)	555	0.81
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	234	0.48
Waimea	2720	4.57
Hawi Mill	600	0.90
Kailua	500	...
Kealahou	1500	0.84
Napeope	25	...
Naelehu	650	1.31
Naelehu	1350	...
Naelehu	1725	...
Honoupo	15	0.69
Hilea	310	1.19
Mouli	...	...
Mouli	1700	...
Volcano House	4000	1.75
Olaa (Hitchcock)	1700	4.59
Olaa (Russett)	2500	...
Kapoho	110	...
Pohokii	19	2.86
Kalapana	5	0.75

MAUI.

Lahaina	15	...
Olowalu	...	...
Waipahoehoe	700	0.48
Kaupo (Mokulau)	285	2.78
Kipahulu	...	...
Hamao Plantation	60	...
Nahiku	60	4.90
Nahiku	990	0.48
Nahiku	700	3.51
Kula (Erchwin)	4500	...
Puomalei	1400	5.22
Pais	180	1.83
Haleakala Ranch	20000	4.91

LANAI.

Keomuku	6	0.84
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OAHU.

Punahou (W. Bureau)	50	1.67
Kulaokahua	500	1.06
Kawalo (King St.)	15	1.19
U. S. Naval Station	6	0.64

KAPOLANI PARK.

Manoa (Woodlawn D.)	25	5.87
School (D. Bishop)	50	1.44
Manoa Asylum	50	1.03
Nuuanu (W. Hall)	50	1.31
Nuuanu (W. Hall)	50	2.42
Nuuanu (W. Hall)	50	2.94
Nuuanu (W. Hall)	50	9.19
Waimanalo	25	2.42
Waimanalo	25	6.06
Kaneohe	150	4.27
Ahuala	500	5.28
Kahuku	50	1.48
Waimanalo	25	1.06
Ewa Plantation	50	1.06
Waikele	50	9.52

KAUAI.

Ilaha (Ilaha Farm)	80	1.50
Ilaha (Ilaha Farm)	80	5.00
Ilaha (Ilaha Farm)	80	2.40
Ilaha (Ilaha Farm)	80	1.10
Ilaha (Ilaha Farm)	80	1.00
Ilaha (Ilaha Farm)	80	1.00
Ilaha (Ilaha Farm)	80	1.00
Ilaha (Ilaha Farm)	80	1.00

Kauai.

Ilaha (Ilaha Farm)	80	1.50
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Kauai.

Ilaha (Ilaha Farm)	80	1.50
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Kauai.

Ilaha (Ilaha Farm)	80	1.50
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Kauai.

Ilaha (Ilaha Farm)	80	1.50
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Kauai.

Ilaha (Ilaha Farm)	80	1.50
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"Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints.

Eczema—"My mother's face, hands and feet were terribly swollen with eczema. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla at the druggist's suggestion and it all disappeared. I recommend it to my parishioners."

Rev. E. E. Jenkins, 407 Governor Street, Evansville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, the non-digesting and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Wylie Street, Honolulu, 1577; Kilauea, Kauai, 1212.

CURTIS J. LYONS, Territorial Meteorologist.

N. B.—Observers are especially requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, and to report regularly and continuously.

TROUBLES OF THE REPUBLICAN

The Paper May be Unloaded on a Local Syndicate.

Something like a cyclone has been passing through the office of the Republican, a morning paper of this city, and various wreckage is left in its path.

The paper has had a precarious life for seven months, during which time a large amount of money has been sunk in trying to make it pay. What ever prospects it may have had were ruined at the start by salacious articles about Ilwili, and lately, a blast of profanity and obscenity in its columns gave its stock another fall, drew the directors together in an indignation meeting, and led Judge Humphreys, the majority owner, to offer the editorship to Dan Logan. When seen yesterday Mr. Logan said:

"I do not know how the facts about the offer to me leaked out, but now that you have them I may say that I am considering a proposal to take the editorship, but am not sure but the projected sale of the Republican may get in the way of my acceptance."

It has been learned elsewhere that a syndicate has been formed to buy the paper, and that Judge Humphreys hopes to conclude a deal on Saturday. One of his brothers-in-law says that he is disgusted with his venture in journalism and will, if he unloads the property, confine himself in future to his law practice.

An Advertiser reporter tried to find out the names of the men who had offered to buy the Republican, but was unable to do so. They may be Democrats, or they may be the minority stockholders. Whoever they are they are keeping dark.

Since its inception, Judge Humphreys' paper has had four business managers and several city editors. Every effort was made to get a circulation, but some accident of policy intervened. Advertising was taken at any price, and many trade announcements were and perhaps still are, printed gratis. At the end of six months the paper said it had reached a paying basis, but Mr. Ziegenfuss, just before his departure, said it was losing from \$800 to \$1,000 per month. Other former employees said the same thing. Later the office has cut salaries and discharged all the men it could possibly do without.

SONOMA AT THE REFINERY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The Oceanic Company's steamer Sonoma has been shifted from the stream to the sugar refinery, and will soon be in readiness to go to Jackson street wharf and begin loading. The Sonoma, like the Sierra, is finely furnished, and is expected to be a notable attraction on the waterfront when ready for her maiden trip. She is scheduled to sail on January 23d.

At noon tomorrow the steamer Albion will sail for Honolulu with a cargo of perishable freight. The Albion is unique in being the only vessel of its class in the Island trade, being almost exclusively a refrigerator ship.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

PEKING	JAN. 15	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 18
GAELIC	JAN. 23	CHINA	JAN. 20
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 31	DORIC	JAN. 20
CHINA	FEB. 3	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 3
DORIC	FEB. 10	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 10
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 18	COPTIC	FEB. 11
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 3	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 3
COPTIC	MARCH 10	PEKING	MARCH 10
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 18	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 18
PEKING	MARCH 30	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 30
GAELIC	APRIL 3	CHINA	APRIL 3
		DORIC	APRIL 3

ORIENTAL NEWS.

Russia Is Active In Peninsula of Korea.

KINGDOM HIRES A GERMAN MUSICIAN

The Remarkable Rise in Prices of Staples in Japan in 20 Years.

TOKIO, Japan, Jan. 8.—A telegram dated Seoul, the 6th inst., and sent to the Jiji says that the Russian Minister is understood to have sent a note to the Korean Government on December 27th demanding the reason why it neglects to take part in consultations in connection with the lease of some land at Masampo and with a whaling concession, for the acquisition of which the Minister has so often applied. The same message adds that Russia has an underlying motive of demanding lease in other quarters some day and that the question above referred to is a step taken in preparation for it. It appears, says the telegram, that the attitude of the Russian Minister has changed since the birth of the present Ito Cabinet.

THE SOUL-WIJU RAILWAY.
From the Jiji special dated the 6th, we take the following: "It is understood that the surveying of the route of the Soul-Wiju railway now being conducted under the direction of a French engineer, will be concluded by the end of March next and that the work of construction on the line will at once be begun. It is yet uncertain whether the capital necessary to the undertaking will be raised by means of the flotation of a loan on foreign markets or of the introduction of foreign capital through some other method. It is probable, however, that the latter method will be resorted to."

RUSSIAN DEMONSTRATION.
A letter received by the Tokio Asahi and written under date of the 21st December, says that the Russian flagships, then at anchor in Masampo, were expected to enter the harbor of Chemulpho to demonstrate in support of some demands to be made by the Russian Minister. The demands are supposed to be in connection with the continuation of the right of felling trees on the river Tuman, the extension of the area covered by the privilege and the concession of constructing the Soul-Wiju railway line.

A BERGER FOR KOREA.
The Korean Government has arranged with the German Consul in Korea for the engagement of Herr Eckert as a bandmaster to the Korean Imperial guards at a monthly salary of 300 Korean yen. His term of office, we understand, is to extend over three years. We may remind our readers that this military musician was formerly in the service of the Japanese army and navy; he is now in his native country.

FORMOSAN NEWS.
A telegram has reached Tokio to the effect that at about 2 a. m. on the 3rd inst. about fifty armed banditti assaulted the Chikutoke police office subordinate to the Kagi district office. For about an hour sanguinary fighting took place between the invaders and the police force until at last the latter withdrew, but not until they had set fire to the office. Four police constables were killed and one inspector and five constables were wounded. The gang also carried away about 600 yen of Government money besides the personal effects found in the premises—at least such personal effects as they could carry off. All the official documents had been consumed by fire. A party of twelve soldiers led by a non-commissioned officer was once detached from the Kagi Gendarmes and other reinforcements have been sent from other places.

On November 23 a miscellaneous goods shop at Ariko, Tainan, kept by one Fukushima was attacked by a gang of raiders and Dr. Sen, physician in Government service, was murdered. About the middle of last month the malefactors were tracked and four of them captured, but while they were being sent to the Tainan court under police escort they broke loose and are still at large.

CHINESE NEWS.
The Jiji's Peking correspondent gives an interesting note about Li Hung Chang's daily routine at home. What especially strikes us in this account is the regularity of the statesman's mode of life—a mode of life strictly adhered to all the year round. He rises at 5, being thus a very early riser considering the climate of Peking. The first thing he does after leaving bed is to jot down something in his memorandum book, probably those items of business that had occurred to him from the previous evening and those things that required his attention in the day. He takes breakfast at 8, his first meal of the day generally consisting of light food, as is usually the case with the Chinese. About 9 a. m. visitors begin to come in, and he rarely refuses any foreign caller, but receives all with admirable patience. About 11 he takes his luncheon, then takes a turn in the garden for about an hour, and afterwards a rest in the chair for about half an hour. From about 2 p. m. he either goes out to make calls or spends the time for a while in general conversation with his trusted friends. Dinner taken at 4, he listens to the oral translation of important items from English newspapers made by one of the aged statesman's sons for his father, who cannot read them in the original. At about 5 he reads the letters sent him from his Chinese and foreign friends, and then after he goes to bed. By the way, the arrival of Li at Peking has been followed, according to the dispatches

of the Tsungli Yamen, which is quartered at a certain temple. In other words, with Li's arrival all the principal officials in the office have begun to attend to their duties at his residence instead of at their respective offices.

SNOW IN TIEN-TSIN.
On the 3d inst. snow covered the ground one foot deep at Tien-Tsin.

PEKING-PAOTING RAILWAY.
An official telegram dated Tien-Tsin the 1st inst. reports that the Peking-Paoting Railway has been opened to the service of the allies, the line going direct to Peking via Lukeukiao.

BARON NISHI.
An official telegram dated Taku the 4th inst. says that Baron Nishi, our retiring Minister to China, will start from Taku on the 6th and that he will sail from Tsinwang Island on the 9th on board the Chitose for Yokosuka direct.

THE TENSIN MARU.
The N. Y. K.'s steamer Tenshin Maru (7,706 tons), which left Otaru on the 1st inst. for Kobe via ports, encountered a gale in the evening of the 3th after she had left Oghohama. The deck was repeatedly washed by the waves and some fittings were carried away, and the vessel lost, besides, about 600 bannons and oil casks. She managed to enter Yokohama on Monday morning, having met with no further mishaps.

SUNDAY'S EARTHQUAKE.
At 49 minutes and 14 seconds past 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon a rather severe shock of earthquake was experienced in Tokio. According to reports received in the Central Meteorological Observatory, a similar shock, although less severe than that felt in the capital, took place at Mitto, Utsunomiya, Choshi, Yokohama, Kobe, Matsumoto, and other places in the northeast. The center of the earthquake is not exactly known, but it is considered probable that it was located somewhere near Tokio.

PRICES OF GOODS.
Baron Ishiguro spoke as follows to a representative of the Kokumai about the relative fluctuations of market prices during the last twenty-three years, the calculations being based on the journals of the Baron's household:

	December, 1877.	December, 1900.
A maid servant	1.000	2.000
Bath fee .....	.007	.025
Cost of a cup of tea	1.125	2.800
Fifty wood faggots	1.500	2.800
Japanese slippers .....	.050	.070
Lamp chimney .....	.120	.050
Kerosene, a can	2.400	1.700

Except in the matter of lamp chimneys and kerosene, almost all prices rose considerably. Relying on these data the Baron remarks that the pensioners who are receiving a fixed sum of money (the Baron is one of them) must be confronted by increasing difficulties every year, as must also be the widows and orphans of the under-officers who fell in war.

TSUKUSHIMA MARU DISASTER.
According to what Mr. Okudo, an instructor in the Mercantile Marine School, has reported to the director of that institution, there is hope, however feeble, of locating the wreck. It appears that Mr. Okudo noticed that while engaged in the search for the lost vessel, the hull of the wrecked ship, but, as it is more than 200 fathoms below the surface of the sea, apparatus more efficient than those so far used in the search will have to be provided before it can be ascertained whether the wreck, if it be a wreck, is that of the ill-fated Tsukushima Maru or not. We take this piece of information from the Jiji Tanshin.

"A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT."
A police inspector of the Hongko Police Office has ingeniously disposed of a strange dispute brought before him a few days ago. The dispute was about the ownership of a cat. Toichiro Takemori (59), a student under the protection of Dr. Hirano, Kame Makino, Nihonbashi, is very fond of pussies, and he had kept one while he was at a boarding house in Hongko. His pussy, which he called "Tama," was somehow lost a few months ago when he removed to his present residence. This was a severe loss to the lad, and he never failed to keep a sharp look-out for the missing feline whenever he happened to visit the vicinity of his former abode. A few days ago when he happened to pass the house of a barber shop in Shin Hana-cho he noticed a cat which was called counterpart to his own. He called "Tama," and to his great surprise, the light came to him. But just as he was about to leave the place with the cat in his bosom the wife of the barber came outside and in violent language demanded her "Aka." A sharp dispute ensued, and at last the two proceeded together to the Police Office and asked for its judgment. The inspector who was on duty was embarrassed as to what to do. Just then his memory of the story of a similar dispute decided by the celebrated Pre-Restoration magistrate Ooka, a Japanese Solomon, came to his aid. Quick as thought, he ordered the cat to be placed in front of him, and first told the woman to call it by her name, "Aka." The woman did so, but though she used the most caressing style of greeting the cat would not stir. Then the lad's turn came, and on his saying "Come, here, Tama," the cat obeyed with alacrity, going towards him. The woman refused to share, however, in the satisfaction of the inspector, who ruled that the cat must be given over to the young man. Then the disputants were made to tell the age of the cat. The woman was once more asked to call it by her name, and the lad, who was specially sent for to judge the age, and the lad was at last allowed to carry the cat home in triumph.

Earthquake Reported.
Prof. Curtis J. Lyons, the Territorial Meteorologist, reports a slight earthquake as having been reported about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. Owing to the lateness of the hour, there were probably very few people awake at the time and this, together with the slight nature of the shock, probably accounts for so few people having commented about it. The seismograph at Oahu College was not in position, therefore there is no scientific record of the earthquake.

New Spreckelsville Mill.
A private letter received per the last Claudiang from Spreckelsville states that the new mills are being pushed to completion. Under the direction of G. N. Williams, constructing engineer, 200 Japanese and forty white laborers are daily employed. Two smoke shafts, each 15 feet in height, have been completed; the mason work is ready for the boilers, said to be the heaviest on the island, and Milliken Bros. have commenced work on the steel structure of the mill.

John Oaker, the actress, a daughter of J. Oaker, the millwright, tobacco manufacturer of St. Louis, will marry

NEWS OF THE WORLD IN CONDENSED FORM

Li Hung Chang is seriously ill. England is experiencing severe cold. Eight perished in a Minneapolis hotel fire.

Kid McCoy has remarried his former wife. Seattle will build one of the battle-ships.

The Queen of the Belgians is critically ill. General R. N. Batchelder, U. S. A., is dead.

The governor of Poland has been poisoned. The Vatican is said to favor the Boer cause.

Robert's title is Earl of Kandahar and Pretoria. New charts are being prepared of the Alaskan coast.

There is an alleged plan to kill all foreigners in Corea. The rubber trust has made the expected cut in prices.

Heavy and incessant cannonading is heard in Cape Colony. There has been a great increase in trans-Atlantic travel.

Nine Filipino officers have been captured at Mount Arayat. There is an outbreak of bubonic plague at Vladivostok.

The Alaska reindeer herds are to be replenished from Siberia. Twenty-six Filipino leaders have been deported to Guam.

Chicago plumbers will quit the Buildings Trades Council. Floods prevailed last week in northern and central California.

General Alejandro has probably escaped from Mount Arayat. Los Angeles will have a floral fête during the President's visit.

Six thousand Boer raiders are sweeping Cape Colony unchecked. Washington may get consent to annex the panhandle of Idaho.

Turkey has made a strong bid for the Olympic Games, to be held during the Olympiad year of 1904, and it is stated on good authority that the contests will come off in that city.

The Countess of Warwick has sold her millinery shop, which was a losing investment, and is using \$500,000 given her by an old millionaire, name unknown, to advance the education and welfare of working girls.

Mrs. Mary McDaniels, a widow, of San Francisco, was seriously injured on January 5th, in tunnel No. 4, about three miles north of San Rafael, by being caught between the wall of the tunnel and a passing engine.

Professor Loeb, of the University of Chicago, claims to have demonstrated that in cases of great loss of blood by disease or injury, normal salt solution as a restorative, will save life when 90 per cent of the blood has been lost.

In a speech made before a meeting of the City Club in New York City on January 4th, Bishop Potter used for his subject, "The Causes of Our Present National Degeneration." He pleaded strongly for tolerance, and said that the police as a body were corrupt.

The Northern Pacific has made an agreement with the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and has agreed to recognize them as a body of employees.

Canada is organizing a corps of Rough Riders for service in Africa. Brigadier General James Cavanaugh, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is dying of old age.

Newfoundland is opposed to the renewal of the French shore modus vivendi. Juan de Reszke scored a great triumph with the Grau Company in New York.

Baroness de Roques is again at work in behalf of her daughter, Mrs. Maybrick. A couple were married in a Reno hotel bus while rushing to catch a train.

Important and satisfactory tests have been made with French submarine boats. Senator Lodge says that American industry will affect the conquest of the world.

The British government is buying flour for the army in the United States. Archbishop Favie denies that the Vatican is unfriendly to the French Republic.

Jim Hill is said to have united the Northern Pacific, St. Paul and Great Northern. C. W. Pendleton, of Los Angeles, has been elected speaker of the California Assembly.

Frederick Northway, the St. Louis street car dynamiter, goes to prison for eight years. George M. Pullman is losing health and cash in the gambling resorts of Phoenix, A. T.

Eleven feet of snow fell in Northern California in the storm which began on January 1st. A heavy earthquake was felt in Kansas and Missouri on January 4. No damage was done.

Charles Hays, the new president of the Southern Pacific, will take the railroad out of politics. American capitalists will revolutionize the mining industry of the world.

Surgeon General Sternberg ignores the reports of plague from Dr. Kinyoun, of San Francisco. Ex-Professor Ross, of Stanford, will fill the newly-created chair of sociology in Nebraska University.

A Tartar governor has been sent to Manchuria to take over the government from the Russians. The electors for the Hall of Fame will meet soon to ballot for the twenty-one remaining names.

Princess Xenia, of Montenegro, will wed Princess Xenia, of Montenegro. Her sister is Queen of Italy. It is charged that the Czar, in his Manchurian treaty, agrees to defend China in case of attack.

Victor, Bateman, the actress, is sick at Pittsburgh of nervous collapse, and may retire from the stage. The British battleship Monarch has landed men and guns to relieve the troops for service northward.

One day's training at the seashore was enough for Rubin and Jeffries, and they left for the interior. An unknown person has written to the father of Eddie Cudaby offering to sell the facts about the abduction.

Muriel Wilson, the famous English beauty, saved a man from being run over by the cars, and then fainted. On January 7th the President was ill with a cold and concluded to stay in his room for three or four days.

Cyrus Field Adams, a negro newspaper man of Chicago, has been made Assistant Registrar of the Treasury. A three year old child in Mendocino county, California, was rescued by hunters while being carried off by a bear.

The Cherokee nation is discontented with conditions in the United States, and is negotiating for lands in Old Mexico. A Boer peace commission is being formed at Bloemfontein to induce Steyn and De Wet to accept Kitchener's terms.

Prince Courassoff, Russian ambassador in France, has left Paris owing to the hostile feeling his alliance with the nationalists and aristocrats has caused. The Spanish steamer San Augustine struck a rock in the Straits of Magellan and sank. The crew escaped with provisions, and were rescued soon after.

Local Cape Colonians demand protection, and call upon Great Britain to rush troops. The Cape Town correspondent of the London Mail writes: "We are in a bad way."

Temperatures below zero at 7 a. m. on January 8 New York 19; Boston 10; Philadelphia 10; Washington 10; Chicago 10; Minneapolis 10; Cincinnati 10; St. Louis 10.

The Congressional inquiry in the Boer case has been opened. Stoppage of shore leave caused the mutiny on H. M. S. Barfleur. The men threw overboard the gun sights.

Miss Mary Louisa Ackerman, a New York heiress, has eloped with George E. Wentworth, a married man. A fire in Boston on January 5th, totally destroyed the hay sheds of the Boston and Maine Railroad, causing a loss of \$112,000.

The Southern Pacific \$10,000,000 bond issue has been heavily over-subscribed. The Armour interests have begun war on the salt trust.

Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss French have been married at a Newport mansion. The lawn was set out with evergreen trees brought from Maine.

The Cuban strike of stevedores and sugar handlers has been declared off, an amicable settlement having been hastened by the presence of cavalry.

H. Lee Smith, shipkeeper at the Mare Island Navy Yard, died January 6th, from an overdose of laudanum taken when in an extreme nervous condition.

Peter Curran, a British laborer, in a speech made in New York on January 5th, claimed that the American laborers made good slaves, and worked entirely too hard.

Laurent Huertel, aged eighty-two years, and living in San Bernardino, California, committed suicide on the morning of January 5th, while in a fit of temporary insanity.

Captain R. D. Evans, who commanded the battleship Iowa during the war with Spain, is an applicant for sea duty, and may succeed Schley in command in the South Atlantic.

It is reported in London that if Lady Curzon's health fails to improve, the Viceroy of India intends to return to England this year. Officials in the India office deny the report.

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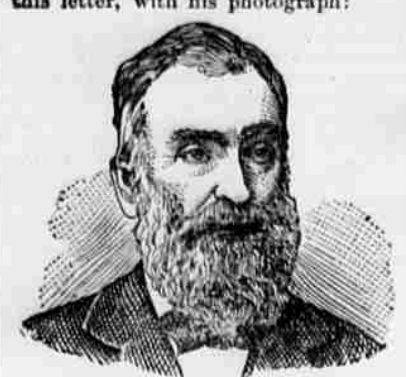
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Impure Blood Make it Pure, Rich, and Healthy.

Impure blood takes the very life right out of one. You just drag around as your work, feeling wretched and disconsolate all the time. You are weak, discouraged, and have lost faith in medicine. Try just one thing more, for we are sure we can help you.

Mr. C. Mundon-Crescende, of Campbelltown, South Australia, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



"I was suffering from a very bad wound that would not heal. I thought it must be on account of my blood, so I tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

After taking only two bottles my wound thoroughly healed and I felt better than ever before in my life. Whenever I feel out of sorts, now, I take a few doses and am all right. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for impure blood and general debility.

If your liver is sluggish, you have a coated tongue, constipation, or your food distresses you, Ayer's Pills cure all liver troubles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Miss Kathleen Cartwright leaves for San Francisco today.

The Honorable Paul Neumann leaves for San Francisco today.

J. Q. Wood was last heard from in Italy, and is expected back in Honolulu in April.

Mrs. A. A. Wilder is among those going to the Coast today on the steamer China.

Mrs. Wakefield and the Misses Wakefield go to the Coast on the China this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Grinbaum have booked on the China, sailing this afternoon for the Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Pierce and Miss Pierce take passage on the steamer for San Francisco today.

Judge Estee admitted Frank Andrade to practice in the United States District Court yesterday.

The Pacific Mail steamship China, Captain Seabury, sails for San Francisco this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

H. Waterhouse & Co., brokers, are now to be found in their new and comfortable quarters, Fort and Merchant streets.

The man who brought the Porto Ricans to these islands for the plantations, A. E. Minville, returns to the Mainland on the China today.

Frank Andrade was admitted to practice in the Territorial Courts yesterday on a motion before Judge Estee of the United States District Court.

Miss Anna K. Stryker, who stopped over in this city from the steamer Gaelic, resumes her journey to the States this afternoon in the China.

M. Cummings was arrested yesterday morning about 9:30 o'clock and charged with intent to commit violence on Jim Carty was the alleged intended victim.

Road Supervisor Campbell is now preparing his annual report for the Superintendent of Public Works. The report will include all road work in the department to the first of January.

General interest is being shown in the culture of the vanilla bean, and several hand-holders are in consultation with Mr. Edwards, who is stopping at Allan Herbert's place at Kailua, about putting in experimental crops.

About forty negroes arrived on the City of Peking yesterday for the Mainland to the vanishing point. They were transferred to the Helene, and went to Maui together with the Porto Ricans. About half of them were women. They are a fine looking lot.

E. E. Beaman, the well known manufacturer of Pepsin gum at Cleveland, Ohio, is a guest of the Hawaiian Hotel in this city, having arrived on the Peking. Mr. Beaman comes to this city with a party of Eastern friends, and will remain here for some time.

Roy Chamberlain, the new collector, will arrive here about February 6th, and will assume the duties of the office on or about the 15th. Special Agent Bert M. Thomas, who was to have turned over the office to the new collector, has been ordered to report at San Francisco at once.

Attorney E. B. McClanahan goes to the Mainland today with his wife and child. He has long waited the opportunity to take a vacation from his law practice, but the lengthened absence of his partner, S. M. Bablow, who only returned from the Coast a week or two ago, has prevented it. He will be gone some time.

Among the passengers for the Orient via the City of Peking yesterday, was J. Lovette Rockwell, recently of the Bulletin business office. Mr. Rockwell will be absent from Honolulu about two months, and will go to Manila during his trip, on a business venture in which a number of young men in this city are interested.

Paula, who is over eighty years of age, has been quite ill for some days at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Scott, in Nureau Valley. He is long to return to his old home on the other side of the island, and will be taken there today, accompanied by his daughters, Mrs. Scott and her sister, who will remain with him while he stays at the old home.

Kenoke to the Coast.

Assistant Postmaster Louis T. Kenoke leaves today on the China for the Coast. He will be gone a month. Mr. Kenoke has worked arduously for many months getting Uncle Sam's affairs into shape and the trip will be a vacation as well as an opportunity to look into the free delivery system.

COURTS ARE KEPT BUSY

Insurance Case To Be Heard Next Term.

MANY BONDS ARE FILED

Mary J. Montano Wants W. R. Castle to Account for \$25,000 of Her Money.

Much time during the February term of the Circuit Court will be taken up in hearing causes why insurance money should not be paid by the various insurance companies to those who suffered loss by the fire in Chinatown. Ten different suits have been filed, and the dates of hearing set for 10 o'clock a. m., February 4th.

Choy Look See vs. Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, \$500; Sing Chan Company vs. New Zealand Insurance Company, \$1,000; Choy Look See vs. Royal Insurance Company, \$1,000; W. W. Ahana vs. Insurance Company of North America, \$1,000; Ho Chan et al. vs. Insurance Company of North America, \$1,500; Wang Kong Yun vs. Union Assurance Company, \$1,000; Pui Kau vs. Sevea Insurance Company, \$500; Lau Chee et al. vs. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, \$

SHIP CAPTURED BY PORTO RICANS

Keauhou Returns For Aid From Police.

IMMIGRANTS ARE POOR LOOKING LOT

Four Hundred Go to Other Islands --Pitiful Scenes Among Them.

(From Thursday's Daily)

MISERY and filth are not strangers to the four hundred and more Porto Ricans who arrived here yesterday on the City of Peking and who were hustled in Island steamers to other islands, where they are to work on the plantations.

The truth is but told when it is said that no more wretched-looking lot of human beings ever came to these Hawaiian Islands.

Half-starved and consumptive-looking, dirty beyond all description, forlorn and absolutely without anything material to cheer or comfort them in their poverty, they have come to this country in the hope that they will earn enough by honest toil to provide them with sufficient to keep body and soul together.

As they were transferred from the City of Peking yesterday to the Island steamers which were to take them to their new homes, those who saw them were overcome with pity for their wretched condition. Poor little wasted infants, looking more like living skeletons than growing human beings, with little claw-like hands clutching at the flat breasts of sickly mothers whose sad, pity-beseeching eyes had long ceased to know the poor comfort of useless tears, caused many hearts to ache and many heads to turn away. It was not a sight to look upon long.

The country which these unhappy ones have left has sent forth fearful examples of the conditions existing there. Here, in Hawaii, they are to find homes and food and wherewithal to clothe themselves, and perhaps happiness. It is a change from positive suffering to contentment for them; for the country it is an experiment.

One who went among them yesterday morning told an Advertiser reporter that it would be some time before they could be expected to do any work. They have first to be nourished; they have to regain some of the strength which has been lost by semi-starvation.

It seems that they have been picked from the very poorest and most hopeless class in Porto Rico; it would be hard to imagine people in more destitute circumstances.

About half the Porto Ricans are women and children. They very naturally have suffered more than the men. The men are better able to stand it. The dirt which was so evident on the persons of the immigrants was not by any means only the stains of travel; it seemed rather to be the accumulation of days and weeks and even months of living in the most squalid circumstances. But how could they be otherwise? Herded like cattle, each bearing a tag with his name and the name of the plantation to which they were consigned, bunched together in such a way that it was practically impossible for them to do much more than sit up to eat and lie down to sleep.

The surgeon aboard the Peking used a great amount of drugs on the way down from the Coast in his attempt to fight malaria and dysentery among the Porto Ricans.

As soon as the Peking was at the Pacific Mail wharf the steamer Helene of Wilder's company went alongside of the steamer and three hundred of the immigrants were immediately transferred to the smaller vessel. They were well managed and Captain Clarke saw to it that they were well provided with food. The Helene then proceeded to Hawaii and Maui, where they are to be distributed among the different plantations. No trouble was experienced with those put aboard the Helene.

Later in the day the steamer Ke-Au-Hou of the Inter-Island Company was ready to take most of the remaining immigrants to Hamakua. A little over one hundred were put aboard the Ke-Au-Hou and early in the afternoon the steamer was ready to start upon her journey. Captain Olsen commanded the boat.

The Ke-Au-Hou is not a large boat and when the laborers, the sickest looking lot of laborers who ever hired out, were aboard there was hardly room for the crew to move around in.

It is fortunate for the two steamer companies that the Federal inspectors of hulls and boilers have not yet arrived to put the United States laws into effect in regard to the carrying of more passengers than can be properly safely accommodated.

If any accident happened either the Helene or the Ke-Au-Hou on their respective trips to the other islands a great many lives would be lost, for there are not the necessary number of boats or rafts and so forth on the vessels to save half the number of people which they carried.

The Ke-Au-Hou had no sooner gotten out into the stream, all ready to depart, before those on shore noticed a great commotion on board and pretty soon some one came hurrying from the vessel in a boat and, after landing, made a rush for the police station.

"What's the matter?" cried a dozen or more excited persons when they got wind of the fact that there was some-

thing wrong on the vessel and that a man from the steamer had hastened to seek police assistance. No one seemed to know what the trouble was, however, although there were all kinds of rumors of bloodshed and mutiny.

Soon Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth arrived upon the Inter-Island wharf with a couple of trusted men, well armed, and they were quickly taken off to the steamer as she lay in the stream.

High Sheriff Brown came down about an hour afterwards to see what had been done and President Ena of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company also made his appearance on the wharf together with representatives of the various companies which are receiving the laborers for their plantations.

When the police returned from the Ke-Au-Hou the story of what had happened aboard the vessel soon got around and the rumors of bloodshed and murder were all knocked in the head.

A Porto Rican had captured the Ke-Au-Hou.

He had taken the vessel away from the captain and all hands and had the whole ship's crew scared out of their wits.

This was one of the Porto Ricans who was not quite as fat as he would have liked to have been. He was hungry; he wanted something to eat and there was nothing in sight for him and his fellows to consume. Being very hungry and very angry because the food for the entire lot of immigrants aboard had been dumped out on the forward hatch where the cattle are carried, when there are any cattle going on the steamer, he pulled out a knife from somewhere just as the vessel was getting ready for sea and made for the pilot house, where he drove the native helmsman from the wheel.

It is alleged that the steamer company had not properly provided for the immigrants, and that they had nothing to eat when they went aboard the Ke Au Hou, and that nothing was ready for them when they got aboard that vessel. To be sure there were some things like four sacks of rice, so it is said, and a barrel of salmon and even a barrel of pork aboard the vessel, besides some hard bread for their consumption. It is said that the cause of the uprising of one man with a knife, was that a lot of hard bread was dumped on the forward hatch for the immigrants to feed from. They kicked for the reason that they expected more than hard bread to eat, and did not like the idea of eating from the deck. The man who captured the vessel and compelled the captain to send for the police, said he represented the Porto Ricans aboard, and was carrying out the wishes of all when he held the vessel in port. He was not going to allow the vessel to go to sea until some understanding was reached with the authorities concerning food.

Captain Olsen did not take the knife away from the Porto Rican, nor did he attempt to do so. He dropped the anchor right in the middle of the stream and sent for the police. The police upon their arrival attempted to take the man who had wielded the knife ashore and lock him up, but the other Porto Ricans, through an interpreter, gave the authorities to understand that if the knife-wielder were taken off the vessel they would not allow the boat to go to sea, that they would stay right where they were if they had to fight.

They also demanded the right to see some one who could settle the whole matter, so the police came ashore and the man in question was sent for.

The police came to the conclusion that it would be best to leave the man who had captured the vessel aboard or there was likely to be further trouble. High Sheriff Brown informed the steamer company that there was no necessity of there having been so much trouble over nothing, and it was intimated that the captain of the vessel had been smitten with "cold feet" when he was confronted by the solitary man with a knife. Brown said that the captain could have handled the fellow in such a way that he would be unable to do any harm with the knife; that he should have used force to regain his ship after the Porto Rican had captured it.

"It's all very well to talk like that," said one of the steamer people after Brown had gone, "but the sheriff would be the last man to stand by Captain Olsen if he had raised his little finger to the Porto Rican. He would have arrested and prosecuted him for murder or manslaughter if he had knocked him down in defense of himself and crew."

There was very little love exhibited between the police and the steamer people over the affair. The police were of the opinion that the captain and crew of the Ke Au Hou ought to have managed things better, and the steamer people were angry because the police did not take the knife wielder off the boat and put him in jail.

Finally the steamer people demanded that a guard be sent along with the Porto Ricans on the steamer, and the sheriff sent down three men to look after things on the voyage to the Hamakua coast, and the man who had captured the vessel was left aboard the steamer.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth described some of the scenes aboard the Ke Au Hou as simply heartrending.

There was one little baby aboard, for example, who could not have been much over eight months old. The poor little chap was so thin and wasted that he seemed deformed. He is not likely to live until he reaches his destination, and the mother, too, is dangerously ill with malaria. A great deal, almost as big as the puny, dying little one, bearing the number "391," is attached to the child. The number "391" pasted on the child's back may mark its grave.

The immigrants were tagged in like manner. When there was trouble about the food supply aboard the steamer, however, they Gave off their tags in anger and threw them into the sea.

This complicates matters a little, and is likely to result in some of them getting lost on plantations for which they were not intended. The numbers in the tags indicate their destination, as well as their identity.

If sufficient inducements are offered the dark fishing fleet will leave New York for Honolulu on or about March 15th.

SEALED BIDS CALLED FOR

Pearl Harbor Is To Be Opened Now.

CHANCE FOR CONTRACTORS

United States Government Will Go Ahead at Once With the Work.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Republican denied the truth of the story concerning the proposed improvements by the Government of Pearl Harbor published exclusively in the Advertiser on the morning of October 25, 1900, it is only another example of the old adage that "Those who laugh last, laugh best." Under the caption, "To Open the Bar," this paper published a detailed account of the improvements contemplated by the United States Government of Pearl Harbor, secure in its knowledge that the news contained in the article was authentic.

Elsewhere in this paper in the advertisements will be found the following, which testifies to the reliability of the news published in the Advertiser:

U. S. Engineer Office, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 8, 1891. Sealed proposal for dredging entrance to Pearl Harbor, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, will be received here until 12 noon, February 27, 1891. Information on application. W. H. HEUER, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

It was from Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Heuer of the Engineer corps of the United States army that the following information was obtained on October 25:

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Heuer of the Engineer corps of the United States Army, is here for the purpose of making a survey of the entrance to the harbor with the view of expending at once the appropriation of \$100,000 which was made by the Fifty-fourth Congress to cut through the reef. He will make a report to Washington at once and if it is found that the bar can be opened for the sum available the work will be done immediately.

Yesterday Colonel Heuer went down to Pearl Harbor on the Naval launch with Captain Merry, commander of the Honolulu Naval Station, Lieutenant Commander F. C. Prindle, Lieutenant Commander Pond, of the Iroquois, Captain Dowell of the Zealandia, George C. Beckley and others. They spent nearly the entire day looking over the harbor and examining the extent of the bar and the entire entrance to the harbor. Within the next few days Colonel Heuer will make a careful survey and upon this with the reports which have been hitherto made on the harbor he will base his report to the Secretary of War regarding the advisability of at once expending the money which is available for cutting the bar and opening the harbor to the ships which plough the blue waters of the ocean.

This sum of \$100,000 was appropriated by Congress some years ago has been lying idle ever since that time. It was appropriated before the islands were annexed to the United States and was a part of the general funds for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the United States. All work on the river and harbor construction within the jurisdiction of the War Department, and nothing to do with the Navy Department, and so it is that a member of the Army Engineer corps is sent to make the estimates for the work of opening the entrance. Nor will the cutting through of the reef be any particular bearing on the contemplated construction of a Naval station at Pearl Harbor, though Congress may be brought to see the advisability of at once constructing a Navy yard there when the spectacle is seen of great ships of war floating at anchor within fifty feet of a shore, and with ten to twenty fathoms of water under their keels.

If it is ascertained that \$100,000 will be sufficient to do the work of cutting a canal similar to that which leads to the harbor of Honolulu, about 200 feet wide and 30 feet or more deep, contracts will be let at once for the work, and it will mean that the harbor will be opened for deep-sea vessels before the spring of 1901 is very far advanced. It will also mean work for many Honolulu people and dredging contracts that will be eagerly taken up by some of the local contractors.

From surveys of the harbor entrance which have been made in the past it is believed that the sum of \$100,000 will be amply sufficient to do the work of cutting through the bar. For a space of several hundred feet opposite the entrance the water is about 15 to 20 feet deep. For most of this width there is little if any coral, and it will simply be necessary to dredge out the sand which the sea and the currents from the harbor have combined to pile up across the entrance. Where there is coral to be found it is stated from these reports that it is simply in the shape of a thin layer lying on the sand and when this has been cut through it will be easy to remove the sand to any required depth.

But while the actual cutting through of the channel for deep-sea ships will not be a matter of great expense, it will be different when it comes to removing the reefs which stretch at either side of the entrance proper from the Salt Works at Punaia and from Waihalo on the other side and which make the present course of the harbor even for small yachts somewhat tortuous and difficult.

"The expense of removing these obstructions," said Captain Merry last evening, "will be considerable, and it is a question whether it will be possible to do it with the money which is now available. Unless they are removed it will be difficult for the big warships to enter the harbor, for they will hardly be able to turn so as to get around these projecting reefs. However, there is a bill now before Congress to appropriate \$400,000 for the improvement of Pearl Harbor and to purchase a site for a Naval station and if that is passed this winter by Congress it will prove ample with the \$100,000 to do all the work necessary."

ter by Congress it will prove ample with the \$100,000 to do all the work necessary."

The opening of Pearl Harbor has been for years one of the plans for the improvement of the islands which has promised much for their development and that of Honolulu. The news that it is soon to be begun will be welcome to all Honoluluans.

Will Practice Law Here

Frank Andrade, who was admitted to practice law in the Territory of Hawaii Monday is a young man of considerable experience, and comes well recommended.

Mr. Andrade was born on the island of Madeira, and came to the Hawaiian Islands when about four years of age. He was educated in the public schools here, and in 1891 entered Stanford University, where he took a three years' course in civil engineering. He then returned to Honolulu, and engaged in business until 1898, when he began to study law in the office of Charles M. Fickert in San Francisco. He was admitted to practice in the California courts in September, 1900. Mr. Andrade will be associated with the well known attorney, Lorin Andrews. Their new offices will be located in the new Stangenwald building.

TRADE WITH NEW POSSESSIONS

Steps to Get Commercial Data on Our New Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Congressman Kahn will offer a bill in a day or so providing for the gathering of statistics of the commerce between San Francisco and Alaska and Hawaii. Since the annexation of Hawaii a record has been kept of the exports or imports between San Francisco and the Islands and the great business done between Pacific Coast points and Alaska is a total blank so far as the Treasury statistics are concerned. The sequence has been that San Francisco has not received the credit for the whole volume of her commerce but only that carried on with foreign ports.

Representative Kahn interviewed Chief Austin of the Bureau of Statistics on the matter and Austin cordially approved the suggestion, offering to draw up a bill to carry it into effect. The bill will be so drawn as to show the commerce between the ports of the United States and ports in non-contiguous territory of the United States, thus including Porto Rico, Cuba, Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines. Masters of vessels will be required to manifest cargoes going and coming, thus giving the data to the customs officials.

HUMPHREYS WILL LEAVE THE BENCH

Financial Losses Invol Him To Again Practice Law.

Judge Humphreys, as announced in the Advertiser yesterday, will resign from the bench in the near future and practice law. In a dictated statement yesterday Judge Humphreys said:

"As a matter of fact I have for some weeks thought of resigning my position. The salary is inadequate and the great shrinkage in values during the past year have led me to believe that I am making a greater financial sacrifice in retaining the position than my condition warrants. I have not said, however, that I would tender my resignation at once, nor do I intend doing so. I have not given any thought to the question of my successor. Any good man upon whom the bar, or a majority of it, may unite would be satisfactory to me. My individual preference would be for Judge A. W. Carter, and if he can be prevailed upon to accept the position I will, when I resign, do all in my power to secure his appointment. He made a splendid record as an honest, able, impartial and industrious Judge."

"I certainly cannot think of resigning now and leave the community with its large interests without any Judge. My sense of duty forbids any consideration of that sort."

Venezuelan Trouble Subsideing.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

One of the serious phases of the Venezuelan asphalt controversy has been removed by the disposal of the rebel forces which have been operating against the Caracas Government.

Minister Loomis wired the statement that the "revolutionary forces under General Perez have been completely crushed."

The Caracas Government can therefore address itself to the task of preserving order in the territory involved in the trouble between the New York and Bermudez company and the Warano-Quinlan-Sullivan syndicate.

Will Not Celebrate.

The Chinese and Japanese merchants of this City have postponed their intended celebration on the 28th of this month indefinitely. It was the opinion of all concerned that the celebration of such an event as the burning of Chinatown was hardly appropriate.

THAT MEANS RHEUMATISM.

Sore and swollen joints, sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. It will do so whenever the opportunity is offered. Try it. One application relieves the pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Dr. Raymond is on Maui on private business. He is one of the owners of Anapuni ranch. Incidentally, the doctor may look into sanitary matters among the villages.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

The Wilder Company Keeps Contract.

TO CARRY LEPER FREIGHT

R-scinds Per-mptory R-solution With Regard To Chinatown Lane.

Wilder's Steamship Company will continue to carry freight and passengers to and from the leper settlement on Molokai as in the past. After a big hullabaloo about the poor service of the Wilder company, in which Superintendent Reynolds of the leper settlement was the chief instigator, the Board of Health asked for bids from transportation companies and yesterday two tenders were opened and read at the meeting of the Board. One was from the Wilder company offering to go on with their service at the same rate as in the past, or about \$503 a month, and another bid was from the Hawaiian Navigation Company, which cut under the figures of the Wilder company a few dollars.

When the bids were read yesterday Dr. Cooper remarked that as there would be but a trifling saving there would be no purpose in making a change. The matter was laid on the table, which means that the Wilder company will go on as usual.

A communication was received from S. M. Damon asking that the Hawaiian residents of Moanalua be allowed to bury their dead there as in the past. For many years the natives have been interring their dead on a hill on Mr. Damon's estate but a recent resolution of the Board of Health declared it illegal to bury any one within certain limits except in regular plots. Dr. Pratt told the Board that there were no regular plot holders in the Moanalua graveyard and that the place was about 100 feet from the road.

Attorney General Dole said that the Board must consider the question whether burying there endangered the public health. If it did not the Board had no right to interfere. Dole said the Board could not make regulations in excess of its power.

George W. Smith, a member of the Board, said the Board could not stop any one burying a body in the Moanalua cemetery and therefore it was useless to forbid it. The matter was deferred until a list of the plot holders be obtained, which shelves it entirely.

The following was the report of Dr. Richard Oliver, medical superintendent of the leper settlement on Molokai:

I herewith forward to you my report for the quarter ending December 31, 1899. In the previous quarter we had 7 cases and 1 death from malarial fever. In the last quarter there were 22 cases of the same fever and 2 deaths. For the last 2 months this fever has been confined to Kalaniana'olaha, which is unusual. Kalaniana'olaha generally taking the lead in the number of these cases. The peculiarity of this fever, which I am glad to say seems now to have left us, was its tendency to relapse. The two fatal cases were of relapse. Apart from the epidemic, the general state of health of the settlement has been fair. There have been during the 3 months, 6 births, 4 males and 2 females, and we have had, including those of 6 non-lepers, 49 deaths.

The bathing establishment has been running as usual. The attendance of lepers at the two dispensaries has averaged 24 per diem. And the number of visits paid to homes of lepers has averaged 16 daily.

The following letter was read:

Hakalau, Hawaii, January 11.

Dear Sir: Your letter of instruction concerning new duties of Government physician has been received. In reply I wish to ask the Board to adopt some measures whereby the general public may be informed of the law concerning registration of deaths, births and marriages, and more especially the penalty following its infraction. I would suggest the printing of notices in the various languages of our polyglot community and have them sent to the deputy sheriff of each district with instructions to post them in conspicuous places.

Unless some such measures are adopted the community, especially the Oriental part of it, will go on dying and being born in the same old informal manner, and it would work more or less harshly on them should the penalty of the law, of which they are ignorant and which hitherto has never been enforced, be visited upon them.

ARCHER IRWIN, Government Physician for North Hilo District.

Executive Officer Pratt said that he had already ordered such notices printed in Hawaiian, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese.

A resolution passed some weeks ago disallowing the erection of buildings on the land bounded by Beretania, Nuuanu, River and Kukui streets was amended to read as follows:

Whereas, a large portion of that district or parcel of land situate in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, bounded by Beretania, Nuuanu, Kukui and River streets, is deleterious to the public health in consequence of being low and at times covered or partially covered with water and at all times improperly drained and incapable of effectual drainage and is insanitary and dangerous to the public health; therefore be it

Resolved, That no permit for any building to be erected in said area shall be recommended until the lot upon which said building is to be erected shall be so filled up, if necessary, that the same, with the building to be erected thereon, will not endanger the public health.

The following was the report of the plumbing inspector: I beg leave to submit my semi-monthly report, ending January 15th, 1901, which is as follows:

Number of plans filed, 60.
Number of permits issued, 60.
Number of inspections made, 125.
Number of final certificates, 48.
Number of sewer connections, 11.
The only plan refused was one on account of party being unable to do the work properly.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.

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Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

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C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, P. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

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Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Williams of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION.

Chemical Balances.

Brix Sacharometers.

Soxhlet-Extraction-Apparatus.

FLASKS, Etc.

A large stock of

PURE CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

Mrs. F. M. Hatch and daughter returned from the Coast on the City of Peking. They have been visiting in the States for several months.

CHARTER TALK.

Republicans on the Corporation Question.

MONEY IN SIGHT FOR EXPENSES

Many Arguments Made in Favor of Municipal Law—Will Go Ahead.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

MUCH good humor prevailed at the meeting of the Republican Charter Committee last evening at their rooms in the Elite building. Very little actual business was transacted as many of the committees were unable to make a report and were compelled to ask for more time.

A. V. Gear was called to the chair and as soon as the usual business relative to the last meeting was finished the report of the financial committee was heard. L. L. McCandless, chairman, reported that they had been able thus far to secure pledges for about \$600 and he had no doubt but that the balance of the amount required could be raised. Continuing, he said: "We have seen many people and find that a number object seriously to the idea of a charter, at least for some time to come. Many claim that they do not want a charter at all and do not wish to donate any money to further such an object. I saw one man who has been liberal in the past and one from whom I fully expected material assistance, but was much surprised to find that he said, 'I would willingly give \$100 to have the municipal law put off for at least two years, but I do not care to give any money to aid it.'"

"Was he suggesting a fund?" interrupted T. McCants Stewart. "Another person that I approached," continued McCandless, "told me that we were spending time and money in a hopeless cause and that all our efforts would be of no avail. I was told that the charter would not be considered by the Legislature but before I left him I succeeded in obtaining \$50. I believe that it would be advisable to get more information from the people before we draft the charter. Many prominent men say that they don't think that it would be passed at all. I am free to confess that I have not met with the success that I had expected and feel somewhat disheartened. There are many things to be considered before we go much further and we should all give the matter very careful thought."

W. O. Smith rose to argue the question and cited his opinion that it mattered little what individuals thought—it was the people at large who were to be considered.

"This is a matter which affects the entire community," said Mr. Smith, "and requires lots of thought and much hard work. The work is of great value to the entire community and we should not shirk it. Other places and men of great experience have given their time and attention as well as their money to this question and I say that when we do have a city government let us have a good one. Let us have a good one or have nothing at all. If we do not be careful we will have a government that will be a burden to the community. Summing it all up I think that the report of the finance committee is encouraging and that they deserve great credit. It behooves us as earnest men to draft the best charter we can, and I believe that we are justified in going ahead."

P. L. Weaver gave as his opinion that the question of the charter should be allowed to pass over to the next session of the Legislature. "We would then be better prepared," he said, "and better able to offer suggestions of value as the result of more careful thought and preparation, and unless we do give this careful thought we will have nothing ready to propose, and we want something positive; then even if we lose we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we have given the matter thorough attention."

At this point the report of the finance committee was dropped for a time and the committee on statistics was called upon. Through its chairman, E. A. Mott-Smith, it asked for more time, stating that it had been unable to obtain all the information required owing to the arduous duties imposed upon it.

P. L. Weaver, chairman of the literary committee, submitted a long list of books for the consideration of the body and stated that through the courtesy of the Young Men's Research Club the members could secure valuable reference matter at McClellan and Pond's office at any time. Another list of books was mentioned selected with a view of the matter in hand and were of such an assortment that nearly everything pertaining to the question of charters in big cities could be found. All these are in the Honolulu Public Library.

T. McCants Stewart had been fidgeting about in his chair for some time, and rising to his feet gave vent to his feelings as follows: "What we want is something definite, and something definite we must have. The chairman of the finance committee reports that \$600 has been secured, but he also intimates that there is a string on that \$600."

"I beg your pardon," spoke up McCandless, "there is no string; you are mistaken."

"It does not seem to me to be a fruitless task, but when people say

that the charter will not even be considered at the next legislature, perhaps they know whereof they speak. It is possible that we are up against it, as the state purse goes, and that there is a string here, as there is in every city in the United States. That they speak with such assurance is not surprising, for in New York City, Thomas A. Ryan can tell you two weeks ahead of time who will be speaker of the legislature, and from that position down to that of spittoon cleaner."

"Oh, sit down!" came a deep voice from the corner, and turning to the speaker Stewart said, "I have finished. I do not tell all that is in my head to the newspapers."

"For which the papers are thankful," came the voice again.

W. O. Smith again took the floor on the necessity of good government, and ended by advising that the committee go ahead and draft some charter.

This brought Stewart to his feet again, and in a loud voice he said, "The point I made, or wanted to make, was that we should have an expression of opinion from every one present as to what is best to be done. The voice of any one individual should not answer for all."

George A. Davis spoke at some length on the subject of corporation, and said in part: "After declaring a corporation there are the boundaries and the wards to be looked after, and the services of a surveyor will be required."

"Do we need money for a surveyor?" asked Stewart.

"Oh, no; we can probably find some one to do it for nothing," replied Davis in a sarcastic tone.

Davis then moved that the report be accepted, but J. A. Gilman thought that it was not yet time to drop the discussion, and said so. "So far as the finances are concerned," went on Mr. Gilman, "the \$600 pledged already was not given by ardent supporters, and many of the warm partisans of the Republican party have not been seen at all. I believe that the balance of the fund can be raised without trouble, and if necessary, I think that considerable more could be raised."

E. Mott-Smith proposed an amendment to the original motion to the effect that the chairman of the finance committee be authorized to proceed with the collection of funds, and report at the next meeting. Upon being put to the question the motion with the amendment was carried.

A motion of Stewart's that had carried over from the last meeting was taken up, and after much discussion and the suggestion that the difficulty experienced in getting a full attendance at the meetings was due to the presence of Francis Murphy in the city, the following motion was carried: "From and after this session this committee shall meet on Friday evening of each week at 7:30 o'clock, and stand adjourned at 10 o'clock. That all resolutions and parts of resolutions move submitted with this resolution be and the same are hereby rescinded."

Weaver offered as a suggestion that section 1, article 1, which refers to boundaries, rights and liabilities, be referred to the charter committee. The article reads as follows: "The municipal corporation known as the city and county of Honolulu shall constitute a body politic and corporate in name and in fact, and by that name shall have perpetual succession; may sue and defend in all courts and places, and in all matters and proceedings may have and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure; may purchase, receive, hold and enjoy real and personal property; may receive donations, bequests, gifts and donations of all kinds of property in fee simple, or in trust, for charitable and other purposes, and do all acts necessary to carry out the purposes of such gifts, bequests and donations, with power to manage, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same in accordance with the terms of the bequest, gift or trust."

Section 2.—"The boundaries of the city and county of Honolulu are hereby declared to be those of the District of Kona in the island of Oahu."

Section 3.—"Suits, actions, and proceedings may be brought in the name of the city and county for the recovery of any property, money or thing belonging thereto in law or equity, or dedicated to public use thereon, or for the enforcement of any rights or contracts with the city and county, whether made or arising, or accruing before or after the adoption of the charter."

After more discussion concerning the above the meeting was adjourned.

The following committees have been appointed:

NAMES OF COMMITTEES.

General Committee—J. H. Fisher, chairman; Carl A. Widemann, secretary; W. R. Sims, secretary pro tem; J. A. Gilman, treasurer.

Committee on Draft—W. O. Smith, chairman; T. McCants Stewart, A. V. Gear, George A. Davis, Joseph B. Pratt.

Finance Committee—L. L. McCandless, chairman; James A. Kennedy, J. A. Gilman, Enoch Johnson, E. Oscar White.

Statistics Committee—E. A. Mott-Smith, J. C. Holt, J. H. Boyd, W. R. Sims, Fred Waterhouse.

Committee on Literature—Philip L. Weaver, J. L. Kaulukou, S. K. Ka-ne, Ed Towse, George W. Smith.

E. F. Bishop, Dr. George H. Huddy, J. M. Kanehaka, William Notley, W. H. C. M. White, C. B. Wilson, Fred Wilhelm.

Those present were: A. V. Gear, W. R. Sims, E. A. Mott-Smith, G. A. Davis, Ed Towse, E. C. Rowe, T. McCants Stewart, Charles Notley, Dr. Huddy, F. T. P. Waterhouse, W. O. Smith, J. A. Gilman, P. L. Weaver.

A Valuable Coin Found.

A silver half-dollar of the first mintage of the year 1853 was found in the dirt during the excavation in connection with the McIntyre building at the corner of King and Fort streets. The coin found is a rare one and it is said that the owner has refused \$400 for it. It is thought that the coin found its way to Hawaii very soon after it was minted and before the value of such coins became known. It was then probably lost and remained buried in the dirt of the old McIntyre building until it was excavated a few days ago.

A PROMINENT CHICAGO WOMAN SPEAKS.

Prof. Roxa Tyler, of Chicago, vice president Illinois Woman's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, and suffering and I will never be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

TERRITORY IS HARD HIT

Is Sued For \$25,000 Damages.

DID NOT ERECT SIGNS

Mary A. Canfield is in Queen's Hospital and Permanently Injured.

Mary A. Canfield has brought suit against the Territory for the sum of \$25,000, which she believes is due her for injuries sustained on the evening of December 10, 1900, by falling into an open culvert on the Waikiki side of Anapuni street. That the street in question, has never been accepted by the Government does not make any difference to her, and because the Public Works Department failed to put up a sign warning the public that there was danger she feels that nothing short of the amount named will recompense her for the injuries that she has suffered.

The plaintiff contends that the responsibility of keeping the bridges and streets of this city in proper condition falls upon the Government, and in her statement she says: "Anapuni street in the city of Honolulu is less than 200 feet mauka of Wilder avenue and this street is crossed by an open culvert or ditch. The sides of this culvert or ditch at the point where it crosses Anapuni is constructed of rock and cement with precipitate sides and is of the depth of from 8 to 12 feet below the level of the street."

"Long prior to December 10, and while the same remained a public work, the department did negligently fail and neglect to erect guard rails or other protection along this open culvert, or ditch, as was its duty, and did negligently fail and neglect to give warning or notice of any kind of the existence of this open culvert or ditch, as was its duty."

"On Monday December 10, at 8 p. m., the complainant, while on foot and exercising due care, walked along the Waikiki side of Anapuni street and, stepping into the open culvert, was precipitated to the bottom and seriously injured."

Continuing, she says that she remained in a helpless condition for at least thirty minutes before help arrived and was carried quite a distance down the ditch before a place should be found accessible to the level above. She was removed to the Queen's Hospital and has remained there to the present time. She is unable to walk without assistance and has suffered a permanent injury to her nervous system. Kinney, Ballou and McClanahan are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

THE WORD OF A HONOLULU CITIZEN

About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can this be so? Is it true? These are the questions which every man and woman in Honolulu suffering the torture of kidney disease asks as they read the published accounts in newspapers about medicines which claim to cure it. Whatever the conclusion arrived at touching the truth of these cures they can't doubt the following, for it took place in Honolulu and the experiences are those of a representative citizen:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison, of Kapiolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitating my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CEMETERY AT WAIALAE.

New Graveyard Being Laid Out on Other Side Diamond Head.

The new cemetery tract at Wai'alae has been laid out. It comprises fifty acres of land taken from the Wai'alae tract on the other side of Diamond Head and it has been set up into four divisions for the separate use of Protestants, Catholics, Japanese and Chinese, each reserve having its individual entrance and dividing wall.

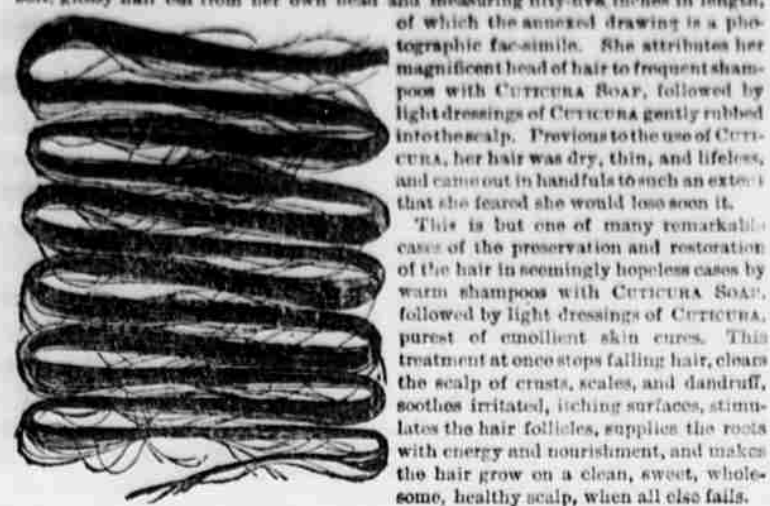
The proposed line of the Rapid Transit Company to run along the new Diamond Head road is to come within 250 feet of the cemetery, whence switches are to take the funeral cars to the different gates.

A thirty-foot garden strip is to be laid out, which, it is said, will completely hide the cemetery from the surrounding country. Four lots of a quarter of an acre each have been apportioned off for fraternal societies and the remaining lots will be sold for family or individual burial plots. Allan Dunn had charge of the laying out of the cemetery and has completed an attractive bird's-eye perspective in water color.

Commissary Sergeant Walter has been ordered from the Presidio to service at Honolulu.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS R., of L., sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic facsimile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooing with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon.



This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purst of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

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